

Bush Orders American Troops to Saudi Arabia As White House Cites 'Imminent Threat' by Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President George Bush ordered U.S. warplanes and several thousand troops to Saudi Arabia on Tuesday as protection against a potential Iraqi attack on the kingdom, administration officials said.

The White House declared that there was an "imminent threat to Saudi Arabia."

Mr. Bush acted after Saudi Arabia, for the first time, had agreed to allow a major deployment of U.S. ground and air forces, perhaps along with troops from Egypt and other countries in the region.

Plans drawn up by U.S. officials called for Arab soldiers from the region to join the Americans and serve as a "trip wire" warning to Iraq.

The U.S. deployment occurred as Iraq began new and menacing maneuvers by its ground forces in Kuwait near the Saudi border. Iraq invaded and occupied Kuwait last week.

U.S. officials expressed alarm over signs that the Iraqis were loading poison gas munitions onto Iraqi strike aircraft based in southern Iraq and onto some ground vehicles, intelligence officials told The Washington Post.

After a two-day meeting with Defense Secretary Richard B. Cheney and senior national security advisers, King Fahd, the Saudi monarch, "agreed to everything we asked," a U.S. source said.

Military officials said Mr. Cheney's request for the deployment of U.S. forces covered the rapid deployment of men and weapons that could help blunt an Iraqi invasion into northeastern Saudi Arabia.

The troop deployment coincided with U.S. efforts to complete the formation of multinational naval forces that could, if necessary, enforce the total trade ban against Iraq by blockading its ports, and terminals in Turkey and Saudi Arabia that serve as the main outlets for its oil exports.

White House officials said a brigade of up to 4,000 paratroopers would be flown from bases in the United States.

Pentagon sources said they expected troops from several points to be dispatched — units from the XVIII Airborne Corps from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, which includes the 82d Airborne Division; the 24th Division (Mech-

nized) from Fort Stewart, Georgia, and the 101st Airborne Division from Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

"The U.S. government is prepared for eventualities and doing planning as appropriate," said Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman.

Military officials, confirming an earlier report by CBS News, said U.S. paratroopers would help provide security at Saudi airfields where U.S. warplanes would be deployed.

The U.S. ground troops would be greatly outnumbered by any anticipated Iraqi invasion force. There are some 100,000 Iraqi soldiers in Kuwait, just above the Saudi border. The airborne troops were expected to be flown to Saudi Arabia directly in C-5A transports that would be refueled in flight.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, increasingly isolated, rejected foreign pressure Tuesday for Iraqi forces to leave Kuwait and called his invasion "a new period in which the sun will shine on us."

Mr. Hussein defended his invasion last week as necessary to correct the flawed regional bor-

ders drawn up by colonial powers. "We would rather die than be humiliated, and we will pluck out the eyes of those who attack the Arab nation," he said in a speech read by a Baghdad radio announcer. The broadcast was monitored in Nicaragua.

Earlier Tuesday, the United States told its NATO allies that Iraq was still massing troops along the border with Saudi Arabia, alliance sources said in Brussels.

U.S. officials told a meeting of diplomats of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the Belgian capital that the information on a continued buildup was based on the latest intelligence reports.

"The Americans told us there are a hell of a lot of troops there and that the Iraqis are continuing to mass on the border," a source told Reuters. "It's very worrying."

Iraq has denied it plans to attack Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter.

"We don't have any assessment about whether the Iraqis intend to attack or not," another source said. "But the latest information says

that they certainly could if they wanted to. It's an open question."

NATO sources said that other alliance members with a naval presence in the Gulf, like France and Britain, would almost certainly be drawn into any conflict.

Saudi Arabia has deployed missiles along its border with Kuwait, aimed at the Iraqi military buildup, travelers in Bahrain said.

A Lebanese newspaper said Iraq had aimed missiles at Saudi oil wells in the event that Iraqi-occupied Kuwait is invaded from the Arabian Peninsula.

The Iraqi pipeline passing through Saudi Arabia and terminating in the Western port of Yanbu on the Red Sea was shut late Tuesday, an official at the ARAMCO oil company said.

"The Saudis did not shut down the line, but it had to be closed because the oil tanks at the Saudi port of Yanbu were full," the official told Agence France Presse.

Earlier, Turkey announced it was banning the loading of Iraqi oil at a pipeline terminal on the Mediterranean coast of Turkey.

The provisional government of Kuwait announced the proclamation of a republic, a statement read on Iraqi television said. The communiqué said the emirate had been abolished forever. After its invasion Thursday, Iraq announced the creation of a provisional government of nine military officers.

Saudi Arabia sent tanks and some infantry forces north toward its border with Kuwait, where less than 25 miles (40 kilometers) away a major Iraqi armored force of tens of thousands of troops, hundreds of tanks and artillery pieces was encamped under desert conditions.

U.S. intelligence monitoring showed four Iraqi divisions — about 50,000 to 70,000 troops — moving closer to the Kuwaiti border as the first small contingent of 80 Iraqi tanks was observed leaving Kuwait and returning to Iraq, officials said.

Warships from the major sea powers converged on the Gulf on Tuesday in separate operations that military experts said could result in an international blockade of Iraq under the United Nations flag. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

Kiosk

Swiss Hostages May Be Freed

BEIRUT (Reuters) — A previously unknown Palestinian group said Tuesday that it would free two Swiss hostages in response to Syrian, Libyan and Algerian mediation.

"The Palestinian Revolutionary Front decided to release its two Swiss detainees within the next 24 hours," said a communiqué from the group.

42 Tamils Slain

COLOMBO — (AP) Sri Lanka troops tracked down and killed 42 Tamil rebels held responsible for massacring Muslim villagers, officials said Tuesday.

"We will show no mercy to these Tamil terrorists, criminals who do not deserve to live," Deputy Defense Minister Ranjan Wijeratne said of rebels blamed for killing at least 193 Muslims since Friday.

General News

South Africa moderates hailed the ANC's cease-fire announcement.

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FLEEING LIBERIA — Americans arriving in Sierra Leone on Tuesday on U.S. helicopters flown from Liberia. A Liberian rebel leader, Prince Johnson, threatened to attack marines protecting the U.S. Embassy in Monrovia if the United States or other nations did not intervene. Earlier article, Page 5.

Turkey Blocks Iraqi Oil Flow

Embargo Picks Up Support

Saudis Plan To Increase Production

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANKARA — Turkey acted on Tuesday to ban the loading of Iraqi oil at its Mediterranean pipeline terminals, effectively blocking more than half of potential Iraqi crude exports.

The Turkish decision was a crucial component of U.S.-led efforts to cripple the Iraqi economy in retaliation for the invasion of Kuwait last Thursday.

Mehmet Koceler, the oil minister, said at a news conference that Turkey had taken the step in compliance with the United Nations Security Council resolution on Monday calling for a full trade embargo on Iraq and Kuwait.

"Shutting the pipeline is Iraq's hands," he said. "But when we stop loading, Iraq will have to shut the pipeline."

He added that a Moroccan tanker anchored off the pipeline terminal at Yumurtalik had been asked to leave empty.

Within hours of the Security Council vote to impose the toughest economic sanctions in the U.N.'s 45-year history, nations around the world were rushing to comply.

Brazil, which has been a major supplier of arms to Iraq, suspended all trade with Iraq and Kuwait, targets of the sanctions. Kuwait was included in the measures to prevent Iraq from exporting Kuwaiti oil for its own benefit or otherwise profiting from the occupation of its smaller neighbor.

Switzerland said it would take the rare step of joining international economic sanctions. Sweden, also a neutral country, said that it would back sanctions and that it was trying to find ways of moving its nationals quickly out of Iraq and Kuwait.

Australia agreed to abide by the U.N. vote. India, heavily dependent on Iraq and Kuwait for oil supplies, and with 170,000 nationals in Kuwait, said it planned no early decision on compliance with sanctions against Baghdad.

Mr. Koceler said Iraq could continue to pump crude through the pipeline until the storage tanks at the terminal were full, but then must stop pumping. The minister said it would take about six days to reach capacity in the tanks.

Iraq also uses pipelines across Saudi Arabia. They remained technically open Tuesday, but oil flows were reportedly reduced to trickles. Industry sources said the terminal

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service

MANAMA, Bahrain — Saudi officials said Tuesday that they were preparing to increase their oil production by an extra 2 million barrels a day to make it easier for the rest of the world to honor the U.N. Security Council boycott of oil from Iraq and Iraqi-occupied Kuwait.

The Saudi move would replace half of the 4 million barrels a day being lost to the international oil markets as a result of the boycott, and would be the first concrete action taken by Saudi Arabia in support of international sanctions against Iraq.

It also could invite retaliation from the Iraqi armed forces, which dwarf those of Saudi Arabia and, from their new bases in occupied Kuwait, are less than 200 miles (320 kilometers) from the heart of Saudi Arabia's oil-producing region.

But in interviews over the last few days, senior officials from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf nations said they were increasingly leaning toward active cooperation with Western efforts to strangle the Iraqi economy and bring an end to the rule of President Saddam Hussein.

[Saudi Arabia and four other Gulf Arab states joined the allied government of Kuwait on Monday in a call for immediate withdrawal of Iraqi invasion troops from Kuwait, Reuters reported.]

Arab officials and oil industry experts asserted the Iraqi invasion would induce major political and economic changes in the strategic balance of the Middle East, affecting efforts to resolve the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, oil prices and production levels, and the future of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

"We are at the point where we have no choice but to stand up to Saddam," a senior Saudi official said. "If we were to allow the status quo to remain, there is little question we would be next on Iraq's list."

He said the concept of "Arab solidarity," often invoked by some Arab leaders to keep Western powers out of the region, was fading in importance for Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies.

"There are many elements in the Arab world which want to see the demise of all Arab regimes in the

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Iraq Border Open, Jordanians Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMMAN, Jordan — Officials here said Tuesday that Iraq had opened its border with Jordan and that they were expecting a flood of foreigners fleeing the crisis centering around the invasion of Kuwait.

In Washington, the State Department said at least 39 American citizens, including an 11-year-old, were being held at a Baghdad hotel. The State Department spokesman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, said the number included 11 oil workers, 25 people sent by bus from Kuwait on Monday and three others. Some had been visited at the Rashid Hotel by U.S. consular officials who said they were in good health.

"Our understanding is that foreigners in Baghdad who have been brought from Kuwait are not being allowed to leave the hotels at this point, although they are allowed the full use of the hotel facilities," Miss Tutwiler said.

Jordanian officials reportedly said that Iraq had given permission

for all foreigners living in Kuwait or Iraq to leave by land through Jordan. "We are making preparations to receive a huge number of people," one official said.

A Japanese diplomat said an Iraqi Airways plane from Baghdad had landed with Iraqis, Japanese and other foreign nationals on board. He said 73 Japanese tourists were on the flight, believed to be the first civilian airliner to leave the Iraqi capital since the invasion of Kuwait on Thursday.

The Iraqi ambassador to Greece said any foreign nationals who wanted to leave Baghdad or Kuwait were free to do so.

The ambassador, Abdel Fatah Khayyat, said at a news conference in Athens. "If there are any foreigners in Kuwait who wish to leave they can do so by land from Iraq through Turkey or Jordan."

The U.S. State Department said about a dozen of the Americans who were seized in Kuwait by Iraq

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UN Boycott of Iraq Starts to Take Hold U.S. Is Drafting Legal Authority to Seize Oil Cargoes

By Lawrence Malkin

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The United Nations boycott of Iraq began to take hold Tuesday even before officials began formally organizing it under American leadership, but officials and experts warned that maintaining it could be a formidable task.

Operating on the UN Security Council resolution to block all commerce between Iraq and occupied Kuwait and the rest of the world, U.S. officials began drafting legal authority to seize oil cargoes and challenge their ownership in court if President Saddam Hussein attempts to ship oil.

At the same time, vessels of the U.S., French, British, and Soviet navies — representing four of the five permanent members of the Security Council — steamed toward the Gulf to back up the embargo if a blockade proved necessary.

Managing the embargo will not be the task of the United Nations itself, which will merely set up an office to receive information from its member states and relay it to the members of the Security Council which will review the situation in 30 days.

The United Nations has only two precedents to follow — an arms embargo against South Africa and a trade embargo against the

former white-ruled British colony of Rhodesia.

The first is a laborious and eventually futile process in which complaints of arms shipments are referred to member nations and South Africa itself.

The second was in effect from 1966 to 1977, and Britain operated it with UN support through a series of Security Council resolutions. But they were unable to stop the flow of supplies into Rhodesia from South Africa.

UN officials said the Rhodesian model was the most likely one to be followed, with the United States leading the way. Several commented on the unusual presence of Soviet forces, which, a UN spokesman pointed out, "is the way it was supposed to work when we began this organization."

State Department officials in Washington pointed out that the geopolitical situation differed from the previous embargoes because Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil flows abroad through three easily monitored points — the mouth of the Gulf, and the end of the pipelines across Turkey and Saudi Arabia.

Officials said sanctions could be applied automatically under the U.S. Trading with the Enemy Act, and similar laws exist in a number of European countries.

As a backstop in the international oil market, the State Department was considering another legal tactic "to put a cloud on the title of any Kuwaiti oil" and make companies wary of handling it.

The embargo of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad al Sabah, still regarded by the UN as the legitimate ruler, will be called on to declare any exported oil stolen property, which would permit officials to take suspected sanctions-breaking companies to court.

Monitoring imports, however, may be more difficult, other officials said. Although Turkey is the main overland route for European goods to Iraq, its frightened Arab neighbors may prove more permeable, especially Jordan.

It appeared that the boycott policy was aimed at working quickly and forcing President Hussein to back down. Thomas McNaughton, a military expert at the Brookings Institution, said he believed President Hussein had miscalculated and did not imagine the concerted Western response he now faced.

But Brian Urquhart, the retired military adviser to the UN secretary-general, said the most important impediment for the West was its determination to see the embargo through if the sanctions last long enough to send oil prices very high.

Japanese Tuning In to a Cutting View of the U.S.

By T.R. Reid

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — It is breakfast time on a muggy summer morning. All over Japan, people are looking up from their rice and soup, watching a morning news show that might be called "Stupid American Tricks."

The actual name of the nationally televised and increasingly popular program is "Daybreak." In tone and substance, however, it frequently resembles the "stupid pet tricks" segment on "Late Night," the popular U.S. television show — but with Americans providing the amusement.

The hourlong Japanese program features news clips about current U.S. doings. Among the stories shown in recent weeks have been these slices of American life:

• A man in Louisiana who turned a room of his house into a shrine honoring the Elvis Presley museum in Memphis, Tennessee.

• A contest in Texas where men reach into a

basket of rattlesnakes to see who can pick up the most without being bitten.

• Women in Florida arguing passionately for their constitutional right to reveal bare buttocks on the beach.

• A "pierce boom" in California, where some teenagers have pierced not only ears but also noses, navels, nipples, chins and fingers to wear jewelry.

After each clip, the two "Daybreak" anchors, Katsuya Konishi and Mayumi Kawase, provide explanatory comments. After a report about a U.S. woman who suffered permanent bone injuries because of excessive exercise, Americans were said to "have a need to be perfect."

After a recent segment on people in Oregon who decided to make the world's largest world map, Mr. Konishi raised an eyebrow. "Ameri-

cans drawing a map," he said dryly. "I wonder if they know where Japan is."

Mr. Konishi, who spent a year in high school as an exchange student in Chicago, speaks an easy, idiomatic English and wrote a master's thesis on U.S. studies. Miss Kawase speaks almost no English; she said she had no first-hand knowledge of the United States other than a vacation in Hawaii.

The often scathing view of America offered on this and other Japanese television shows stems from, and feeds on, a sharp change in traditional attitudes toward the United States.

"There is a very clear sense here," said Seizaburo Sato, a political scientist at the University of Tokyo, "that America is a country in trouble. This image is everywhere in our me-

"There has been an obvious shift between generations," said Mr. Konishi, 36, the "Daybreak" kyusho, or newscaster.

"Our generation — people who don't remember the war and the occupation — would think there is not much we can learn from America," he said. "This is the epicenter of rising Japanese nationalism. I want to present the U.S. as a contemporary of ours, but there is a view of America as a country with less culture, less civilization."

Modern Japanese life is, of course, suffused with U.S. culture — McDonald's, Mr. Donut and 7-Eleven stores are everywhere. American slang pops up in every sentence.

Television and print media are jammed with U.S. pop icons, and bookstores carry Ameri-

can nonfiction and novels by the hundreds, in English and in Japanese translation.

But all that has become such a standard part of Japanese life, Mr. Konishi said, that people no longer think of it as American. "They take what happens in New York or Hollywood as part of their own culture," he said.

Instead, the Japanese draw their image of the United States largely from television. And that picture, by and large, is of a country mired in crime, drugs, corruption and greed.

News programs pay close attention to U.S. political and economic developments, and American sports get far more play than the U.S. press give to foreign sporting events. But news about crime, racial tension, AIDS and other social problems tends to dominate American coverage.

Except for short interludes devoted to a day's top stories, the weather — and a daily golf lesson — "Daybreak" focuses on foreign news, almost all of it feature stories about the United States.

The mere fact that a major network would all but devote an hourlong show to such programming, and broadcast it during morning prime time, bespeaks Japan's continuing fascination with the United States.

Some of the "Daybreak" coverage is laudatory. Broadcast from 6 to 7 A.M., when people are getting ready for commuting to work, it has reported on what emerged at a U.S. inventors' convention, and a Japanese writer was plainly impressed with the racial harmony he had seen in professional U.S. sports.

"America is so interesting," Mr. Konishi said. "I think we have to admit that, in our editing process, we might pick stories that are unusual just because that's what interests us Japanese."

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ANC Agreement on Cease-Fire Hailed by All but the Fringes

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Moderates throughout South Africa on Tuesday hailed the cease-fire announcement by the African National Congress as a major breakthrough in the quest for a negotiated settlement.

But extremists on both the white right and the black left condemned it as worthless and a sellout.

Andries P. Treurnicht, leader of the rightist Conservative Party, described the agreement reached late Monday in a second round of "talks about talks" between the African National Congress and the government of President Frederik W. de Klerk untenable and illegal.

"The ANC is not an alternative or sovereign power that can make agreements with the legitimate power in the country," he said.

The African National Congress announced early Tuesday that it would immediately suspend 29 years of armed struggle against apartheid while the Pretoria government said it had agreed to allow the phased release of some 1,300 political prisoners and the return to South Africa of as many as 22,000 anti-government exiles.

The announcements came in a joint statement at the conclusion of 15 hours of breakthrough talks between negotiating teams led by Mr. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the African National Congress.

Both sides said the talks had cleared the way for full-scale negotiations on a new power-sharing constitution.

Mr. Treurnicht said the announcement of suspension of armed struggle was meaningless, because the black nationalist movement had still not renounced the use of violence and would revert to it if the negotiations broke down.

"The ANC is only interested in the surrender of power and not in its sharing," Mr. Treurnicht said. "It's a case of talk or fight. If the talks don't bring about the required result, which is the surrender of power to it, then the fighting continues."

Attacking the agreement from

the other side, Zeph Mothopeng, leader of the black extremist Pan Africanist Congress, accused the African National Congress of betraying the black cause and selling out.

He said Mr. Mandela had achieved no meaningful concessions from the government.

All Mr. de Klerk had done was make vague promises to review repressive legislation some time in the future, Mr. Mothopeng said.

He said that his organization rejected the agreement and would not be bound by it.

"The PAC will continue the struggle in all forms, including armed struggle," he said.

The Conservative Party and the Pan Africanist Congress are both minority parties in their respective racial constituencies, but are believed to be growing rapidly as racial extremists turn away from Mr. de Klerk's ruling National Party.

Mr. Mandela's African National Congress, the oldest and most broadly based black nationalist movement in South Africa.

Recent voting patterns suggest that if a general election were held now under the constitution in which white votes are decisive, the Conservatives could out the de Klerk government.

The strength of the Pan Africanist Congress is more difficult to gauge, but most political analysts agree that the growth of the two extreme wings poses the most serious threat to the negotiating process initiated by Mr. de Klerk in February.

What is needed to counter it, these analysts say, is for a strong political center to emerge on which a post-apartheid South Africa can be based.

The positive reaction to the cease-fire from a wide cross-section of organizations and individuals of all races could be an indicator that this political center will now emerge, the analysts said.

A typical welcoming statement came from an Afrikaner business organization, the Handelsinstituut, which called the decision especially encouraging and said it indicated a commitment to a process of peaceful negotiation that can only lead to business confidence in the future of South Africa.

The Institute for a Democratic Alternative, an organization headed by the former opposition leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert that promotes interracial dialogue, described the cease-fire decision as being equal in importance to Mr. de Klerk's Feb. 2 speech lifting the ban on black political organizations.

The South African Council of Churches, representing most of the country's Christian denominations, said it would open the doors to all South Africans to participate in the process of negotiating a new constitution.

Yeltsin Offers Prize For Best Federal Treaty

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Boris N. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, is offering a prize for the best draft of a treaty defining Russia's future relations with the central government and the 14 other Soviet republics.

The Tass press agency said the winner would get 5,000 rubles. Entries must be received by Oct. 15.



South Africa's minister for law and order, Adriaan Vlok, right, and the Communist leader, Joe Slovo, during negotiations Tuesday.

Burn Dioxin? Not Here, a U.S. City Says

By Michael deCourcy Hinds
New York Times Service

JACKSONVILLE, Arkansas — Unless a small, determined band of residents have their way, this city of 29,000 is about to become the site of the nation's largest dioxin incineration project.

Starting in mid-August, a state contractor plans to burn 28,000 barrels of toxic waste at an abandoned pesticide plant in the middle of a residential neighborhood where subdivisions run to the edge of the plant's chain-link fence.

The burning will go on 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for 10 months, until all the barrels are gone.

What happens here will have an impact on how hundreds of other cities and towns deal with their highly toxic waste sites. "There is a rush to burn all over the country now," said Hugh B. Kaufman, of the Hazardous Site Control Division at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

"If the Jacksonville burn occurs," he said, "it's going to give more impetus to burning toxic waste on sites in populated areas, which is going to save the responsible parties a lot of money."

Most of the barrels to be burned are full of such chemicals as DDT, aldrin and dieldrin, wastes from more than three decades' production of pesticides and herbicides.

About 2,800 contain dioxin, whose long-term effects on human health are debated but

whose toxicity is widely acknowledged. The town of Times Beach, Missouri, was abandoned after it was discovered that dioxin in waste oil had been sprayed on the streets.

Opponents of the plan, blaming Jacksonville's pesticide industry for a rash of cancers, stillbirths and miscarriages, fear that the burning could release deadly chemicals and soil more illness.

But state and federal health officials say they have found no evidence that illnesses could be linked to the toxic waste. And the Environmental Protection Agency says the incinerator will reach such high temperatures — 2,200 degrees Fahrenheit (1,200 centigrade) — that it will destroy all but infinitesimal traces of the chemicals.

The last pesticide manufacturer in Jacksonville, Vercac Chemical Corp., stopped production in the early 1980s. But on humid days here, the smell of pesticides lingers in the air.

The opponents of the incinerator, a few dozen residents who have the backing of Greenpeace and other national environmental groups, say the cancers, stillbirths and other problems that have ravaged their families can be traced to the poisons produced and stored by Vercac and its predecessors.

"Just before my mother died at 55 with a rare liver cancer," said Patty Frase, "she said to me, 'How come everybody around this town dies early?' She told me, 'Go get 'em, and I am.' Mrs. Frase had four miscarriages before leaving."

Although incineration of toxic waste still stirs considerable scientific debate, a wave of temporary incineration projects are planned to follow the one in Jacksonville.

In the last two years alone, the government has authorized the use of 60 temporary incinerators at toxic waste sites, said Paul Nadeau, acting director of the agency's Hazardous Site Division.

The agency permits the use of these incinerators at the nation's 1,219 worst hazardous waste sites, as catalogued on the Superfund National Priorities List. About 400 municipalities are on the list; Jacksonville alone has three Superfund sites — the chemical plant and two city-owned landfills.

Aside from the temporary incinerators, waste disposal companies have proposed building permanent toxic waste incinerators in 25 cities, including Kansas City, Memphis, Houston and Las Vegas.

Mr. Kaufman, a frequent internal critic of the environmental agency, said that if the Jacksonville plan was stopped, "it will send a signal" to the rest of the country "that this is an unacceptable way of handling the problem."

Opponents of the Jacksonville incinerator say the drums of waste should be stored in concrete bunkers while new disposal technologies are developed. They plan to file lawsuits to stop the incinerator as soon as it starts burning.

Serbs Seek Autonomy In Republic of Croatia

By Chuck Sudetic
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — Within weeks of a declaration of sovereignty by the Republic of Croatia, leaders of its Serbian minority are pressing for cultural and possibly territorial autonomy that would further complicate an already intricate political map of Yugoslavia and could worsen bitter ethnic rivalries.

The declaration in July followed the resounding electoral victory in May of the Croatian Democratic Union, which ran on a promise to secure the republic's independence.

The republic's new president, Franjo Tudjman, has pledged to guarantee the individual and cultural rights of all people in Croatia, Serbian minority included.

But many Croats say they see in the union's ascendancy portents of extreme nationalism that recall anti-Serb atrocities of the fascist Ustashi movement that ran an Axis-sponsored Croatian state in World War II.

Croatia's new leaders scoff at any comparisons between their party and the Ustashi. "We want to secure the national autonomy of our people," said Jovan Raskovic, president of the Serbian Democratic Party. "We'll receive a limited democratic and cultural freedom in the new Croatia, and we won't accept such limits."

Mr. Raskovic said his party would conduct a referendum among Croatian Serbs on the question of autonomy beginning Aug. 19.

The Croatian government has banned the referendum in the republic's six counties with predominantly Serb populations.

Croatia has 530,000 Serbs, about 12 percent of its population.

"There is no constitutional basis for such a referendum," said Daniel Bucan, a government spokesman in Zagreb. "The results will not have any legal basis."

Nevertheless, Mr. Raskovic said, "We'll still carry it out despite their decision because we consider it our democratic right to do so."

He said that if Croatia chose to stay within a Yugoslav federation — which is not likely — his party would settle for cultural autonomy for the republic's Serbs.

That would allow for the creation of Serb public schools and official use of their Cyrillic alphabet.

If, however, Croatia chooses to secede, Mr. Raskovic said the Serbian Democratic Party would either push for territorial autonomy for the Serb-populated counties or hold a referendum to determine whether those areas want to leave Croatia altogether.

"If the Croatian people want their own state, then the Serbs will decide their own fate," Mr. Raskovic said.

Mr. Bucan said: "We have no problem with Serbian cultural autonomy, but the Croatian government absolutely cannot accept political and territorial autonomy. It is evident that they want to form a Serbian state within the borders of the Croatian state. This is completely unacceptable."

Serbs have lived on what is traditionally regarded as Croatian soil for centuries. Many migrated there after the Ottoman Turks conquered medieval Serbia in the 14th century.

Southern Spain Forest Fire

Reuters

GRANADA, Spain — About 300 firemen and volunteers fought a forest fire Tuesday in the mountains of the southern province of Granada. They evacuated 50 children from a camp threatened by the blaze.

WORLD BRIEFS

Army Defuses Car Bomb in Moscow

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Soviet Army experts have defused a powerful bomb clamped to the bottom of a car outside a Moscow house, the Tass press agency said Tuesday.

It was not immediately clear whether the attempted attack had political motives or who was the intended target. One police source linked the bomb to rivalry between criminal gangs.

An early report referred to the involvement of "terrorists" in the Moscow incident, suggesting political motives, but Tass later corrected the reference to "criminals."

14 Killed in Kabul Rocket Barrage

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed government in Afghanistan fired rockets at the capital Kabul on Tuesday, killing 14 people and wounding 10, the official radio said.

Fifteen U.S.-built surface-to-surface rockets hit residential areas in three Kabul districts, according to the broadcast, which was monitored in Islamabad, Pakistan.

The radio said two cars were burned and other damage was caused by one of the worst attacks in recent months. Kabul is frequently a target of rocket attacks by the Western-backed rebels.

Fines Paid for Hong Kong Protesters

HONG KONG (AP) — Five pro-democracy campaigners arrested under a rarely invoked law forbidding bullhorns said Tuesday that they did not know who a mysterious woman was who paid their fines.

Court officials said a woman in black, who declined to identify herself, paid the fines amounting to 750 Hong Kong dollars (\$96) Monday. The five had refused to pay and said they would rather go to prison.

All five pro-democracy campaigners are members of the United Democrats of Hong Kong. They said none of them was acquainted with the woman. Critics have described the case as a "show trial" to suppress political activity in Hong Kong. They say it is an example of Britain bowing to China, which will regain sovereignty over the colony in 1997.

Lukanov and Cabinet Resign in Sofia

SOFIA (AP) — Prime Minister Andrei Lukanov and his cabinet resigned Tuesday, as mandated by the constitution, a week after parliament elected Zhelyu Zhelev as the first non-Communist president in more than four decades, the BTA state press agency reported.

Mr. Lukanov, 51, a bilingual economist and a former moderate Communist, was elected prime minister in February. BTA said he was likely to continue in that post as head of a new cabinet to be chosen at a four-day parliament session that opened Tuesday.

The new government is expected to include independent experts and possibly members of the democratic opposition as well as of Mr. Lukanov's Socialist Party. The former Communist Party won June free elections but has lost power steadily since then, and Mr. Lukanov has repeatedly said he does not want to head an all-Socialist cabinet.

India Police Kill 12 in Rampage

SRINAGAR, India (UPI) — About 20 Indian border policemen went on a rampage in Srinagar overnight, setting houses ablaze, dragging residents outside and shooting and killing at least 12 men, women and children, police said and witnesses said Tuesday.

The governor of Jammu and Kashmir state, Girdh Sarin, confirmed at least 10 people were killed in Srinagar's old city and said murder charges were filed against Ashok Patel, the director general of the Border Security Force in connection with the incident.

The lodging of the murder charge was the most serious action taken so far in a case of wrongdoing by the Indian security forces in Kashmir.

New Colombia President Sworn In

BOGOTA (WP) — Cesar Gaviria Trujillo took office as president on Tuesday under extremely tight security measures, vowing to coordinate the fight against cocaine terrorism personally but demanding greater international efforts to control the consumption of cocaine, money laundering and arms running.

Mr. Gaviria, 43, an economist, took the oath of office behind a bullet-proof glass screen outside the presidential palace. He was elected in May to replace President Virgilio Barco Vargas. The new president proposed setting up an international criminal court to try drug traffickers, who he said were guilty of "crimes against humanity."

On Monday, Mr. Gaviria appointed a leftist former guerrilla, Antonio Navarro, as his health minister. Analysts called Mr. Navarro's appointment as a conciliatory gesture by Mr. Gaviria.

All 439 Rescued From Jet at Gatwick

LONDON (Reuters) — All 439 passengers at Gatwick Airport escaped Tuesday from a Canadian jumbo jet with two engines ablaze. Rescue officials said 15 were slightly injured sliding down evacuation chutes.

The Boeing 747, belonging to the Canadian charter company Nationalair, was taxiing toward the gate after a flight from Montreal when smoke started pouring from two engines.

Rescue officials said that 35 passengers suffered slight injuries while escaping and that two firefighters were treated for smoke inhalation. "The aircraft was taken away for examination to discover the cause of the smoke," an airport spokesman said.

Barry Jury Reaches One Verdict

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jurors reached a verdict on Tuesday on one of the 14 charges in Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr.'s drug and perjury trial, but chose not to reveal their decision to the court.

The jury foreman, Edward Eagles, sent a note to Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson of U.S. District Court saying that the 12-member panel had reached a decision on one misdemeanor cocaine possession charge. Mr. Jackson said the note said, "We have reached a verdict on count 12."

Count 12 is a misdemeanor charge of possession of cocaine. After answering a separate question from the panel, Judge Jackson then dismissed the jury for the day. The panel of nine women and three men were on their fifth day of deliberation Tuesday. Mr. Barry is being tried on three felony counts of perjury, one misdemeanor count of conspiracy and 10 misdemeanor counts of cocaine possession.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Italian air controllers have called an eight-hour strike for Thursday, a stoppage which is likely to disrupt domestic and international flights during the peak summer vacation period. Union officials said the stoppage was to protest reorganization plans. (Reuters)

For the Record

The former West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, left a Kiel hospital on Tuesday after recovering from heart trouble. (Reuters)

Father Laszlo Toke, the priest at the center of events that led to the Romanian revolution in December, was injured in an automobile accident in Hungary on Tuesday, Hungarian television reported. (AP)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Austria	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Belgium	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Denmark	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
France	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Germany	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Greece	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Ireland	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Italy	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Netherlands	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Portugal	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Spain	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Sweden	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Switzerland	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
U.K.	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
USSR	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Yugoslavia	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
MIDDLE EAST				OCEANIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Israel	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Jordan	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Lebanon	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Syria	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Turkey	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
U.A.E.	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
LATIN AMERICA				NORTH AMERICA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Argentina	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Brazil	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Chile	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Colombia	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Costa Rica	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Cuba	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Ecuador	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
El Salvador	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Honduras	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Mexico	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Nicaragua	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Panama	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Paraguay	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Peru	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Puerto Rico	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Uruguay	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
Venezuela	62	42	F	C	82	62	F
EUROPEAN FORECAST - CHANNEL: Slushy choppy. TRANQUILITY: Partly cloudy. 1-19 DZ. 20-29 DZ. 30-39 DZ. 40-49 DZ. 50-59 DZ. 60-69 DZ. 70-79 DZ. 80-89 DZ. 90-99 DZ. 100-109 DZ. 110-119 DZ. 120-129 DZ. 130-139 DZ. 140-149 DZ. 150-159 DZ. 160-169 DZ. 170-179 DZ. 180-189 DZ. 190-199 DZ. 200-209 DZ. 210-219 DZ. 220-229 DZ. 230-239 DZ. 240-249 DZ. 250-259 DZ. 260-269 DZ. 270-279 DZ. 280-289 DZ. 290-299 DZ. 300-309 DZ. 310-319 DZ. 320-329 DZ. 330-339 DZ. 340-349 DZ. 350-359 DZ. 360-369 DZ. 370-379 DZ. 380-389 DZ. 390-399 DZ. 400-409 DZ. 410-419 DZ. 420-429 DZ. 430-439 DZ. 440-449 DZ. 450-459 DZ. 460-469 DZ. 470-479 DZ. 480-489 DZ. 490-499 DZ. 500-509 DZ. 510-519 DZ. 520-529 DZ. 530-539 DZ. 540-549 DZ. 550-559 DZ. 560-569 DZ. 570-579 DZ. 580-589 DZ. 590-599 DZ. 600-609 DZ. 610-619 DZ. 620-629 DZ. 630-639 DZ. 640-649 DZ. 650-659 DZ. 660-669 DZ. 670-679 DZ. 680-689 DZ. 690-699 DZ. 700-709 DZ. 710-719 DZ. 720-729 DZ. 730-739 DZ. 740-749 DZ. 750-759 DZ. 760-769 DZ. 770-779 DZ. 780-789 DZ. 790-799 DZ. 800-809 DZ. 810-819 DZ. 820-829 DZ. 830-839 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A FAREWELL TO KREISKY — Among mourners during a funeral ceremony at the Austrian parliament in Vienna Tuesday for Bruno Kreisky, the former chancellor, are, from left, Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor; Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister. Mr. Kreisky died last week at age 90.

Joblessness Surges In East Germany

The Associated Press
BERLIN — Unemployment in East Germany almost doubled from June to July, according to official figures made public Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the West German official overseeing East Germany's businesses said that the economy was in chaos. The remarks by Renner Gohlke, published Tuesday in an East German newspaper, are some of the most ominous to date concerning the country's deteriorating economic situation.

They coincided with the release of the latest unemployment figures showing the number of East German jobless jumped to 272,017 last month, up from 142,096 in June.

More than 656,000 of the nation's 8.8 million workers are on short shifts because of the lack of demand for East German products. Since the Deutsche mark became the East German currency on July 1, the country's 8,000 major businesses have faced increasing difficulties.

"The next six months will be the hardest," the newspaper *Neue Zeit* quoted Mr. Gohlke as saying. Mr. Gohlke is president of the Trust Institute of the German Democratic Republic. The institute was established to oversee the East German economy's change to a capitalist system.

There have been predictions that up to 4 million East Germans could

be out of work by early next year as businesses close.

"The situation is worse than I had thought," *Neue Zeit* quoted Mr. Gohlke as saying. "We have chaos. Nothing is running normally."

Economists expect recovery in East Germany late in 1991, after unproductive state businesses either reform or close and West German companies set up production.

Split Over Elections

Political feuding erupted Tuesday when Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his Social Democratic opponents failed to agree on when the two Germanys should unite and hold joint elections. Reuters reported from Bonn.

The chancellor, a Christian Democrat, said he and leaders of the Social Democrats, including his challenger Oskar Lafontaine, agreed that a quick merger would help fight East Germany's accelerating economic collapse.

But Mr. Kohl said he stuck to his plan for early unity and balloting on Oct. 14 while the Social Democrats kept to its call for a merger by mid-September and elections on Dec. 2 as scheduled.

Separating the two dates, said Mr. Kohl, would only lead to a complicated transitional period.

Mr. Lafontaine said merger was crucial because it would shift control to Bonn.

2 Hurt as Fire Damages Poland's Holiest Shrine

The Associated Press
WARSAW — A fire damaged Poland's holiest shrine, the Jasna Gora monastery in Czestochowa, on Tuesday. Two monks were injured while saving ancient volumes from the library.

The jewel-encrusted Black Madonna, to which millions of pilgrims pay homage every year, was not endangered, said Sister Daria at the Roman Catholic curia in Czestochowa. The icon is housed in a chapel next to the building damaged by fire.

Two monks suffered smoke inhalation while rushing through the building to save books, including some illuminated manuscripts dating to the 15th century, from the two-story library built in 1739 and the Jasna Gora archives. The Polish radio said the monks were in stable condition.

The fire appeared to have been caused by a short circuit in the electrical system, a radio station

reported. A commission of Warsaw specialists was established to investigate.

Father Simon Stefanowicz at the monastery said there was no significant damage to the many historical objects housed at Jasna Gora, founded in 1382 by the hermitic Pauline order from Hungary.

However, firefighters had to break through the copper roof of the building where the fire broke out. In addition to the library and the archives, the building houses a small hotel for visiting priests and the editorial offices of a monthly monastery bulletin, officials said.

The curia said the chapel and the rest of the monastery were sealed off from the fire and not jeopardized.

More than 15,000 pilgrims left Warsaw Monday on the nine-day walk to Czestochowa for Assumption Day on Aug. 15, a tradition that has been maintained every year since 1711.

En route to the monastery, 290 kilometers (174 miles) southeast of Warsaw, the pilgrims will be joined by faithful from parishes nationwide, camping in fields and churches.

Up to 170,000 pilgrims make the trip on foot, many carrying the final hundreds of meters on their knees. In all, a half-million worshippers are expected to fill the field at the monastery on Aug. 15, Jasna Gora, or Bright Mountain,

rests on a brick fortification and houses an extensive collection of Polish historical objects, from the

weapons of kings to tear-gas grenades lobbed at Solidarity protesters.

Jaruzelski to Visit U.S.

Reuters
WARSAW — President Wojciech Jaruzelski will visit the United States next month or in early October at the invitation of President George Bush. The PAP press agency said General Jaruzelski would address a UN session during the trip.

West Bank Woman Shot In New Israeli Unrest

Reuters
HEBRON, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Gunmen in the West Bank shot and killed a Palestinian woman early Tuesday in a new cycle of violence touched off by the killing of two Jewish youths.

At least 60 Palestinians were injured overnight in Jerusalem and the occupied West Bank in attacks by Israelis armed with stones and bottles, Arab hospitals said.

Hundreds of Jerusalem policemen confronted enraged Jews ahead of the funeral of two Israeli youths found dead on Monday in a ravine at the edge of the city. The police stopped cars and advised Arabs not to enter Jerusalem.

Searchers on Monday found the bodies of Lior Tubul, 17, and Ronen Karamani, 18, riddled with stab wounds and gagged with their hands bound behind their backs.

The police say they believe Palestinian nationalists killed the youths soon after they disappeared on Saturday and dumped their bodies in a ravine near the West Bank village of Beit Hanina.

The militant anti-Arab Kach party threatened to protest at the funeral of the youths, as it has at previous funerals.

Mr. Karamani's father joined police appeals for calm on Israeli radio. He pleaded with the Kach

leader, Rabbi Meir Kahane, to let the funeral proceed without disruption.

"We have enough pain, Mr. Kahane," Eliyahu Karamani said. "Don't throw stones, don't stone cars; it won't help. I am pleading. We don't want war with our neighbors."

On Tuesday, Aziza Salem Jaber, 25, of Hebron, was killed while she was driving past the Kiryat Arba settlement with her pregnant sister-in-law. The driver was wounded.

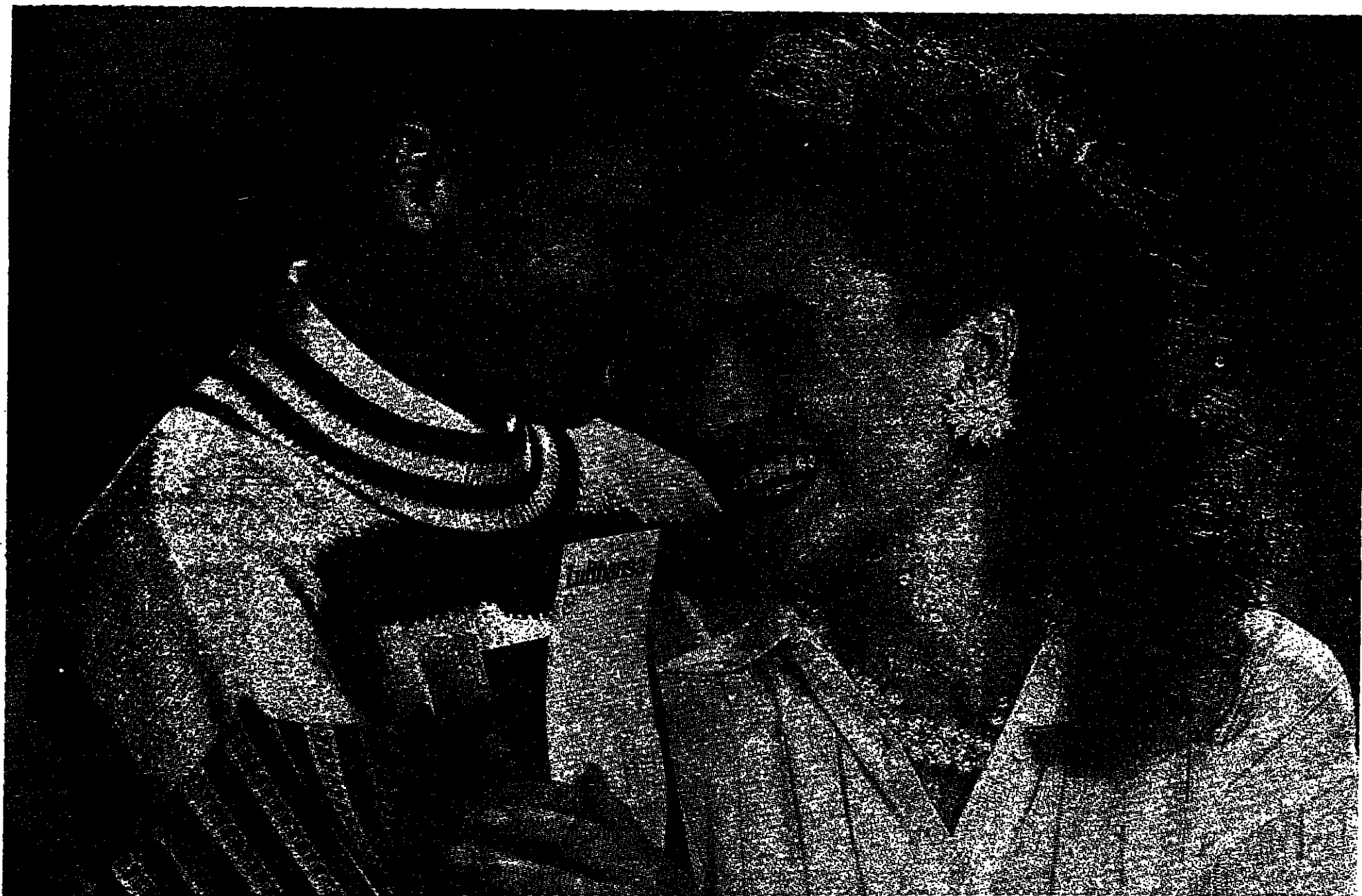
Fatmeh Jaber, 60, who was in the car bearing a distinctive blue West Bank license plate when it was hit by about 10 bullets near the Jewish settlement, said: "Who else but settlers could have shot at us? They were not soldiers."

A commercial strike was observed in Hebron to mourn the death and Israeli troops closed the area.

Aharon Domb, head of the Jewish settlers' information center in Hebron, said the attack could have been rooted in a family feud or suspected collaboration with Israel, but added that Jews might have attacked to avenge the boys' murders.

The government sponsored a state funeral for the youngsters, standard policy for victims of Arab violence.

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Bhutto in Defeat: A Feeling 'They' Are Behind It

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — She sat on a couch in the living room of her official residence in the capital, surrounded on all sides by her aides and bodyguards. Speaking in Urdu, she

NEWS ANALYSIS

sometimes joked and smiled. In English, she was poised and solemn and articulate, the Oxford University debater to the end. Bhutto's political fall was announced on national television by the country's president, the landlord's daughter who won international renown with her beauty, intelligence and stated devotion to democracy in Islamic Pakistan. But there seemed to be another face, too, and another voice on Monday night. This was the Benazir Bhutto who ruled shakily over Pakistan for 20 months, who had difficulty sharing power, and who seemed increasingly to view the world as composed of two groups: those who were with her, and those who were against her.

It was all a conspiracy against her, she seemed to say. "They killed my father because they knew that he would win any election he stood for," she said. "They know that I will win any election that I stand for."

Miss Bhutto won election in 1988, and since then headed the government dismissed Monday night by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan. The president, apparently backed by the military, cited charges of widespread corruption and inertia in her government as reasons for intervening.

She said her foes had directed against her "Street agitation failed. Ethnic riots in Sind failed. The dissident plot failed. And there was no other alternative left for those that did not wish to see a Pakistan People's Party government, other than dissolution of her government by presidential order."

"They" — the conspiring enemies of Pakistan, who are, as she sees them, the generals and the industrialists — have loomed large in her life and career. "They" hanged her father, the former prime minister, Zulfikar

Ali Bhutto, in a Rawalpindi jail 11 years ago. "They" tossed her in a squalid, baking prison where her hair fell out and her mind raced with fear, as she recounts in her autobiography. And after Miss Bhutto fled and returned and came to power, "they" battled her every step of the way, she said, making certain that she could not govern.

"I repeatedly received reports about the attempts being made by certain quarters to destabilize my government," she said. "Would 'they' give her a fair chance to win back her office? 'I doubt it, I doubt it,' she said. "I don't believe that they can face me politically. They couldn't face me politically yesterday, and they can't face me politically today."

For a year, friends have been telling Miss Bhutto that the enemies she saw around her would beat her if she did not make peace with her foes, if she did not broadcast the base of her power in Pakistan, and if she did not insist that those associated with her be honest or at least subtle in their financial dealings.

"Half these people" in the army and the political opposition "saw as her father's murderers," she said. "I don't think I can now find a little bit of time to reflect on what all has happened in the past and also to think about what should be there in the future."

Ettore Maserati, Automaker, Dies

Reuters

BOLOGNA — Ettore Maserati, 96, the remaining founder of the auto company that, with Ferrari, dominated car racing for nearly 40 years, died Saturday.

Mr. Maserati was 30 when, in 1914, he and two of his six brothers set up a small engineering company near Bologna. After serving in World War I, the brothers in 1926 designed and produced their first car. It won the Targa Florio race in its first outing, with Alfieri Maserati at the wheel.

Known for quality and precision, Maserati annually hand-produced from 3 to 15 cars. By the mid-1930s, they were valued on the international racing circuit only by those built by Enzo Ferrari, who died in 1988.

But costs were high, and in 1937, after the death of Alfieri Maserati,

the surviving brothers sold the company. Ettore stayed on as technical director, and Maserati won at Indianapolis in 1939 and 1940. After World War II, the surviving brothers teamed up under the name Osca-Maserati. Their cars were successes on the track and set speed records in Utah.

Ettore Maserati retired in 1966, three years after selling the company to an Italian group. With the name now Argentine-owned, Maserati is better known as production vehicles than for racing.

Jacques Soustelle, 78, Aide Who Broke With De Gaulle NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE, France (UPI) — Jacques Soustelle, 78, longtime aide to Charles de Gaulle who broke with him over Algeria's independence and joined a group trying to kill him, died Tuesday near Paris after a long illness.

Mr. Soustelle was a minister, an ethnologist who wrote about pre-Columbian civilizations in Latin America and the wartime head of the Free French secret services in London. He spent six years in exile after breaking with De Gaulle, was later rehabilitated and then elected to the French Academy in 1983. The son of a railroad worker, Mr.

Soustelle was widely regarded as one of the most brilliant men in France, but his career was destroyed in 1962 when he joined the rightist OAS underground movement, which sought to keep Algeria French and tried several times to assassinate De Gaulle.

Other Deaths: O.B. Hamilton Jr., 61, a professor of English at Georgetown University and former director of the Folger Shakespeare Library, died in Washington of complications from cancer.

Robert Rodenkirchen, 74, a champion sprinter who refused Hitler's request to represent Germany in the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games, of a heart attack in Cologne, New Jersey. Born in Cologne, he went to the United States as a child. After qualifying for the 1936 U.S. Olympic team, he was denied a spot when it was discovered his father had never obtained U.S. citizenship for himself and his family. Hitler then invited him to run for Germany as a representative of the Aryan race. Mr. Rodenkirchen refused.

Jose Fajardo Vega, 108, the last surviving combatant from Cuba's war of independence against Spain that ended in 1898, Thursday near Havana.

Bhutto Accuses President of Subverting Democracy

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The former prime minister, Benazir Bhutto, accused President Ghulam Ishaq Khan on Tuesday of subverting democracy and trying to destroy her ruling party.

She said in a statement that she wanted to "caution the rulers not to play with the future of the country, not go so far in their arbitrariness that they unleash forces that threaten the survival of the country."

In interviews, Miss Bhutto, has described her unexpected removal as a "quasi-military intervention" organized by Army headquarters.

The caretaker prime minister, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, held his first cabinet meeting to discuss his plans for running this country in the campaign leading to national and provincial assembly elections now set Oct. 24.

Security forces that had ringed Miss Bhutto's official home since she was dismissed by the president on Monday were withdrawn during the day, and officials denied that orders had been issued limiting her movements. But an immigration official at Karachi's international airport said he had been ordered to keep a watch for "important people" trying to leave Pakistan.

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For further information, please contact Mr. Matti Harkonmäki, Chairman of the Board, Biofutura Oy Ltd., at the address mentioned below.

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LEGAL NOTICE

Court of Appeal in Paris - Judgement of June 7, 1990 in favour of the company **La Tour d'Argent**

In its judgement of June 7, 1990, the 4th Chamber B of the Paris Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the Compagnie Parissienne de Restauration en faveur of the company "La Tour d'Argent" by the 3rd Chamber, 1st section of the Tribunal de Grande Instance of Paris on January 25, 1988. The Court approved the decision of the original judges in its entirety while increasing the level of penalties imposed. The decision of the Court of Appeal was based on specific grounds, a summary of which is given hereafter:

"That the existence of a restaurant 'La Tour d'Argent', 17 Quai de la Touraine is proven since at least June 13, 1848;
That on January 22, 1920, Justin Solignac transformed a wine retail business into a Café;
That the use of the name 'La Tour d'Argent' as a trademark on menus, advertisements, business cards and all other documents, constitutes an infringement of the trademark 'La Tour d'Argent' and 'Café de la Tour d'Argent'."

ACCORDINGLY

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal of the Compagnie de Restauration de la Tour d'Argent, confirmed the original decision on all points and ordered as follows: That the Compagnie Parissienne de Restauration pay an indemnity of 800,000 Francs over and above that awarded in the original judgement.

That a daily fine of 15,000 Francs for infringement be imposed on the defendant. That the number of newspapers to publish the announcement of the decision in favour of 'La Tour d'Argent' be raised to 100, with charges not exceeding 100,000 Francs to be paid by the Compagnie Parissienne de Restauration.

Parissienne de Restauration, The Compagnie Parissienne de Restauration, 17 Quai de la Touraine, 75001 Paris, France, Tel: (1) 47 22 22 22. For extract: Maître Jean-Luc Charlier, Lawyer of the Court of Paris.

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Liberian to Attack Marines If Foreigners Don't Intervene

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MONROVIA, Liberia — A rebel leader holding foreign hostages says he will attack marines at the U.S. Embassy if troops from the United States or other nations do not intervene in Liberia's civil war.

The rebel leader, Prince Johnson, said he would not free eight foreign hostages until a peacekeeping force arrived in the West African nation, where 5,000 people have died in the seven-month conflict.

"What this country really needs is the peaceful intervention of the United States" or the Economic Community of West African States, he said. "If they don't intervene, I will attack the American marines."

On Monday, some of the 235 marines airlifted into Monrovia to evacuate Americans and other foreigners remained within the walled embassy compound.

In London, the Foreign Office said that Mr. Johnson promised he would not harm the hostages.

"Johnson said they would not be harmed and that they would soon be released," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

Mr. Johnson, who on Friday killed a relief worker selling rice in Monrovia, said he had killed a Li-

berian legislator for spying and would kill another.

The hostages, kidnapped Monday night from a hotel on the northwestern outskirts of Monrovia, include an American, an Argentine, three Britons, two West Germans and a Dutchman. The U.S. State Department said Mr. Johnson was holding 14 or 15 hostages.

On Saturday, Mr. Johnson warned that his fighters, who hold most of Monrovia, would start arresting foreigners to provoke international intervention in Liberia.

Washington has said the marines' only role in the conflict is to evacuate endangered nationals, and to protect U.S. installations and the skeletal staff remaining at the embassy. The U.S. mission included about 500 people before rebels invaded Dec. 24.

West African leaders decided Monday to send troops into Liberia, saying the war was affecting the entire region, which is supporting nearly 400,000 Liberian refugees from the nation of 2.3 million.

Sources said a task force comprising vessels from Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Guinea would go to Monrovia and that troops would be sent across borders from Sierra Leone and Guinea.

Before he set up a splinter rebel faction in February, Mr. Johnson, a former captain in the army of President Samuel K. Doe, was one of Charles Taylor's chief commanders.

Mr. Taylor leads the National Patriotic Front; he has said he opposes foreign intervention and that he would attack foreign peace enforcers.

But on Tuesday, the Front said it might accept such a force. Its defense minister flew to Gambia to meet with representatives of the West African nations that are considering sending in troops. The envoy seemed to indicate that as long as the force remained neutral it would be welcome.

Mr. Johnson said his men executed the legislator, Senator Fred J. Blay, on Sunday night. The rebel leader claimed that Mr. Blay, a former minister for youth and sports had been sent by Mr. Doe to spy on his headquarters. He said that a firing squad shot him.

At a press conference on Monday, Mr. Johnson presented a congressman, William Jabrah, saying that he too would be executed for spying. Mr. Jabrah was led away with his hands bound.

(AP, Reuters) In Monrovia, a rebel shot and killed a soldier loyal to the Liberian president, Samuel K. Doe.



China Moves Ahead In Isolating Taipei

Normalization of Ties With Jakarta Is Viewed as a Setback in Taiwan

By Steve Glain
International Herald Tribune

TAIPEI — Beijing's government marked a new step in its campaign to isolate Taiwan on Tuesday when Prime Minister Li Peng of China opened talks with President Suharto of Indonesia.

The thaw in Beijing's relations with Jakarta will officially culminate on Wednesday when China and Indonesia are to normalize relations. The foreign ministers of the two nations, witnessed by Mr. Li and Mr. Suharto, will sign a memorandum of understanding on the resumption of relations.

With China's image partly rehabilitated more than a year after the massacre of pro-democracy protesters in Beijing, China is waging a diplomatic offensive against Taiwan's status, analysts and Foreign Ministry officials here said.

Saudi Arabia's decision late last month to cut formal ties with Taipei in favor of Beijing was a first shot in China's campaign to woo other countries from Taiwan's diplomatic fold, analysts said. Although the impact of Saudi Arabia's move was more psychological than substantial, they said, Taiwan fears further isolation will disable its bid for membership on key international trade and economic forums.

"We will do our best to fight the People's Republic of China in the diplomatic arena," said Feng Tai, deputy director for West Asian affairs in the Foreign Ministry. "We will never surrender."

Japan's decision to resume new loans to China and the lessening of tensions between the U.S. and Soviet Union has given countries an excuse to establish formal diplomatic links with Beijing, often at Taiwan's expense.

Analysts said Beijing was angling for formal contacts with South Korea and South Africa, which officially recognize Taipei, and with Singapore, which has unofficial but substantial trade and security agreements with Taiwan.

Beijing and Taipei have yet to cease a war of words that began with the end of the Chinese civil

war in 1949, when Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Party fled across the Formosa Strait to Taiwan. Since then, both governments claim to be the representative of the Chinese people, and diplomatic recognition has shifted to one or the other.

With the opening to China in 1972 by President Richard Nixon, Taipei became increasingly isolated diplomatically. The trend accelerated in 1979, when the United States withdrew its official recognition of Taipei in favor of Beijing, and several governments followed suit.

But in the last few years, Taiwan has adopted the role of the world's rich uncle, showering its financial resources on governments in return for official or unofficial diplomatic recognition.

Taipei now enjoys formal diplomatic ties with 23 countries, of which South Korea and South Africa are considered the most important. The rest are mostly developing nations in Central America, the Caribbean and Africa.

Saudi Arabia was widely considered Taipei's most significant diplomatic ally until the Saudi switch in July, a decision that many analysts said was initiated by Beijing with the promise of arms sales. Although the split is not likely to change the thriving business ties between Taipei and Riyadh, it was such a psychological blow that Taiwan's foreign minister, Fredrick Chien, offered to resign. Prime Minister Han Pei-tsun refused Mr. Chien's offer.

Analysts said formal diplomatic links, although in some ways cosmetic, were critical to Taiwan's drive for representation on such bodies as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Beijing adamantly opposes Taiwan's membership in such organizations, claiming it undermines its "one government, one China" policy.

As Singapore Marks 25th Year, New Doubts on Future Stir

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — On Thursday, 25 years ago, the future seemed bleak for Singapore.

At a news conference to announce that the island had been expelled from Malaysia, Lee Kuan Yew, the prime minister of Singapore, wept openly. It was, he said, "a moment of anguish" and "a shattered dream."

Mr. Lee and his political supporters had campaigned to replace a race-based system of politics in Malaysia with multiracialism, but failed.

Less than two years after joining the Malaysian federation to seek greater security and economic prosperity, Singapore was forced to become a sovereign state on Aug. 9, 1965.

It had only a skeletal military force, and the British were winding down their colonial military presence. Armed confrontation against Malaysia and Singapore by Indonesia, the world's fifth-largest nation, was still under way.

The Singapore economy was weak. Unemployment, poverty and racial tension among Chinese, Malays and Indians were rife. Communist insurgents, fighting to seize power in both Malaysia and Singapore, exploited these fissures.

"A profound sense of insecurity took over," said Brigadier George Yeo, Singapore's finance and foreign minister.

It was not just the insecurity of being small, he said, but of "being largely Chinese in a largely non-Chinese Southeast Asia."

T. J. S. George, author of a biog-

raphy of Mr. Lee, said Singapore seemed destined to "become, at best, a satellite, at worst, a feeble also-ran in the surrounding Asian morass."

Instead, he added, "it became a model of efficiency and forward planning."

As Singapore's 2.6 million citizens celebrate their 25th anniversary of independence in street festivities on Wednesday and at a National Day parade on Thursday, pride will be tinged, once again, with doubts about the future.

Relations with Indonesia and Malaysia are now more soundly based on mutual economic advantage. The Singapore armed forces are well trained and equipped.

Years of strong, stable political leadership have helped attract growing investment in Singapore

by multinational corporations seeking a stepping stone into the booming markets of the Asia-Pacific region.

Singapore has become a major hub for international shipping, airlines, oil refining and financial services. The country's gross domestic product increased from 6.6 billion Singapore dollars (\$3.6 billion) in 1965 to 52.7 billion Singapore dollars last year, giving its citizens one of the highest standards of living in Asia.

But Singapore's growth and prosperity rely heavily on trade, particularly with the United States. The rapid rise in oil prices after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait last week threatens to slow commerce and economic growth around the world, hitting countries like Singa-

pore that depend on trade and imported oil.

The Middle East crisis is occurring as Mr. Lee, who will turn 67 Sept. 16, prepares to step down as prime minister in November. He has occupied the post since 1959, making him the world's longest-serving elected national leader.

Although the succession has been carefully and gradually prepared, diplomats said doubts persisted that the younger team of ministers who have been running Singapore for several years will be able to mobilize people and command their loyalties in difficult times as effectively as the first generation leaders of Singapore were able to do.

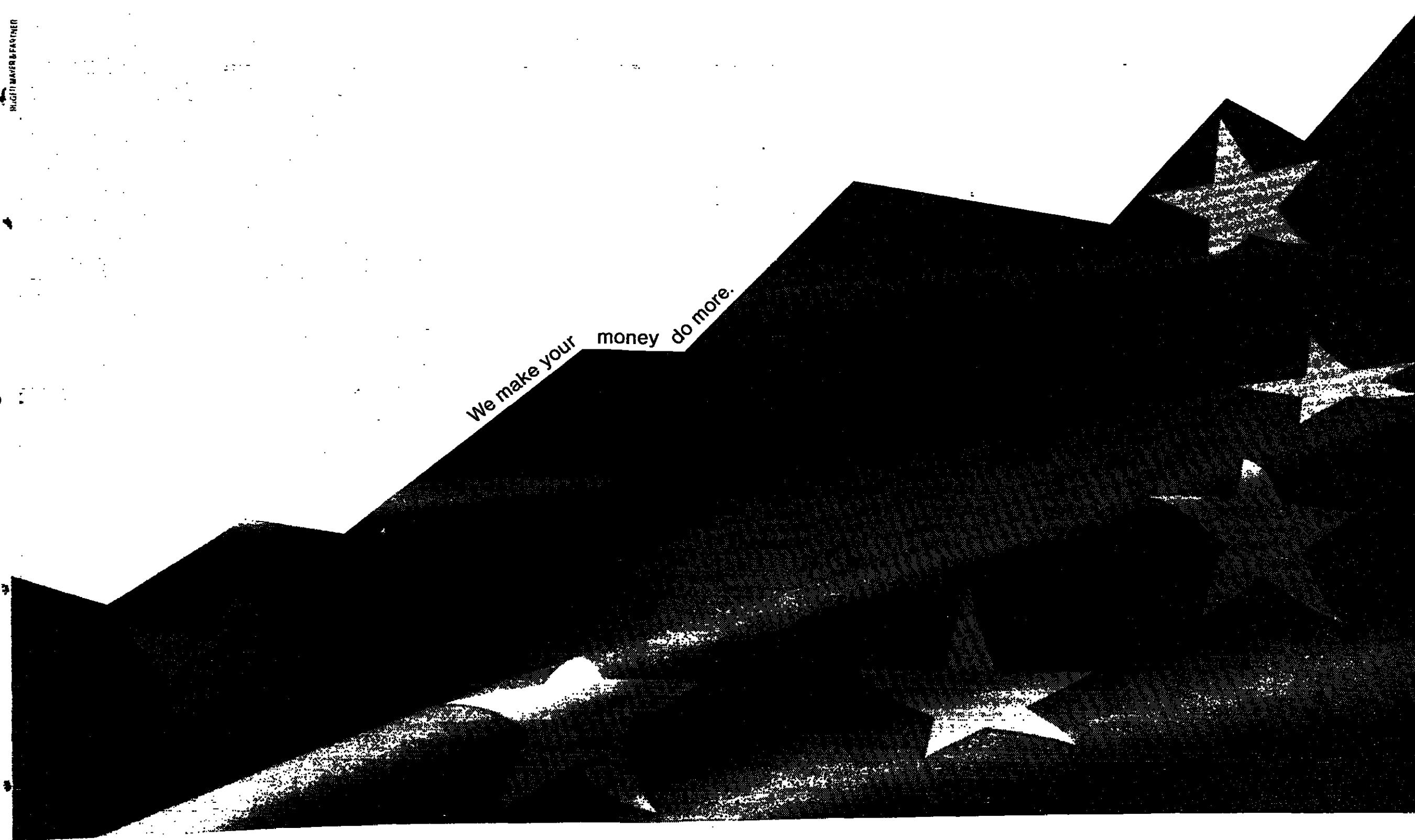
In an effort to dispel such doubts, Goh Chok Tong, the first deputy prime minister and defense

minister, who will take over from Mr. Lee, said that although the style of leadership would change, fundamental policies that made Singapore strong and successful would continue.

"There will be life after Lee Kuan Yew because we have a team of men who are just as determined as Lee Kuan Yew was when he started building Singapore," Mr. Goh said.

Mr. Goh has also said that when he gains the prime ministership, "more tolerance will be shown towards different viewpoints and opinions."

Problems would be solved "through consensus instead of confrontation" and the role of government would be reduced in housing, health and education "so that people have more choices."



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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Resistance or Defeat

Where Are the Arabs?

President George Bush is helping see to it that the United States provides leadership in the pressing international project of containing and isolating Iraq and inducing this aggressor state to disgorge its conquest of Kuwait. Just as an earlier president, Jimmy Carter, understood that the United States and its allies could not allow a hostile Soviet Union to get a grip on crucial world oil supplies in the Gulf region, Mr. Bush realizes that a hostile Iraq poses a similar threat. This is the geopolitical source of his policy, and the understanding of it promises to draw broad domestic and international support to a range of diplomatic, economic and, if necessary, military initiatives intended to reduce the threat.

It was particularly encouraging, for instance, that a quick consensus formed at the United Nations, where the Soviet Union showed itself commendably ready to rebuff its traditional client state, Iraq. Whether great-power agreement can force a rollback is so far unproven, but in the old bipolar world of Soviet-American global rivalry such a mission could not even have been considered. Japan, heretofore largely an international free rider, has also seen fit this time to acknowledge publicly its obligation to stand with its natural friends. Others are also coming along, some moved by the evident advantages of making economic common cause, others stirred by the flagrant of Iraq's aggression and fear of the consequences of letting it pass with no more than a rhetorical blast.

There is but one area of major concern as international actors start positioning themselves for the formidable challenge that the arrogant and unprincipled yet shrewd Saddam Hussein has posed them. Some of the Arab governments that have the most to lose to Iraq are tending to appeasement. One especially painful fact that their policy takes is to shy away from direct association with the steps that their friends, including the United States, are preparing to take in their behalf. One understands their fears — they live next to the dragon, permanently, and they wonder about the constancy and cleverness of their would-be rescuers. But for them to appear more frightened than cooperative with their friends, who are trying to arrange suitable guarantees, than to stand up to the dictator menacing them is grotesque.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Hearten the Saudis

No policy to contain Saddam Hussein, let alone force Iraq to resume the status quo ante in Kuwait, can work without active support from Saudi Arabia. The question for world leaders is how to persuade King Fahd to take the necessary risks.

To undertake the problem, this will not be an easy sell. The hardened Saudis will try to bribe and stall to save their necks. If they decide to pursue only narrow, short-term interests, Washington will have to re-evaluate its own interests — and begin to re-evaluate its long-standing policy in the Gulf, one that always looked to Riyadh as the linchpin. It is

not a pretty sight to see the United States begging Saudi Arabia to let Americans come to fight and die in their desert. But the stakes are high enough, and the Saudi role critical enough, to justify the enterprise.

Embargoes and blockades will be difficult to sustain without Saudi help. The price that oil-consuming nations will have to pay for their embargo of Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil will depend in good measure on Riyadh's willingness to increase oil production. The West can have no military foothold in the Gulf to ward off further challenges without using bases in Saudi Arabia. The outside world cannot defend the desert kingdom, or shield it from intimidation, without its own cooperation.

All these considerations make it sensible for the United States and others to put together a strong package of reassurances. Almost everything the Bush administration has engineered in the last few days should reassure Riyadh. China, as well as the Soviet Union, has said it would halt further arms shipments to Iraq. On Monday the United Nations Security Council voted to bar all commerce with Iraq and Kuwait, reinforcing similar embargoes by the United States, the European Community and, encouragingly, Japan. Also on Monday, Riyadh received Defense Secretary Dick Cheney for wide-ranging talks on defending the kingdom against invasion.

The skeptical Saudis may welcome these moves, but they are sure to find them insufficient. They are being asked to shut down the Iraqi oil pipeline that runs through their territory and to increase their oil production. From their perspective, these steps increase the chances of an Iraqi attack.

To persuade Riyadh to run such additional risks, outside powers will have to offer to take concrete actions. It is fine for Washington to offer U.S. air and naval support, but the Saudis doubt American resolve and staying power. So the leading NATO countries, and perhaps the Soviet Union, too, will have to make their own military pledges. And since the Saudis will not want to be cast in the role of Western lackey, they will need military help from Arab neighbors like Egypt and Syria.

All these countries have powerful reasons to join forces against Iraq. Their combined power, if offered, should be enough to stiffen the Saudi spine. But the West cannot ignore the Saudis' track record. They are likely to calculate that they cannot rely on outside protection, no matter what the reassurances, and that it would be cheaper to pay Iraq the necessary extortion money rather than fight. Whatever they have to pay Baghdad they can always make up in higher oil prices.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Embargo Can Work

George Bush has rallied the United Nations Security Council to vote a trade embargo against Iraq and Kuwait. This is the right response to Baghdad's heinous invasion, but it raises two troubling questions for the United States. Will the embargo block Iraqi oil exports? And will it throw America into a devastating recession?

There is cause for muted optimism on both scores. Iraq relies upon a single export, oil, whose shipment is easily monitored. The oil importing countries, if they cooperate, can make sure that they buy only from non-Iraqi sources.

The more successful the embargo, the worse the danger for the U.S. economy. The loss of oil from Iraq and Kuwait would drive up oil prices and throw a bump U.S. economy into recession. But Mr. Bush can mitigate this danger by marshaling Saudi support and releasing oil from large U.S. stockpiles. That way the embargo can cripple Iraq without crippling America, too.

Iraqi oil is shipped through pipelines across Turkey and Saudi Arabia and in tankers through the Gulf. The limited number of outlets makes the oil easy to track and check. The proof may already be in hand. Even before the UN vote, the industrialized countries had announced an embargo. Iraq then suspended most of its oil shipments through Turkey, apparently because it would be unable to find buyers.

Iraq and Kuwait sold between 4 and 5 billion barrels a day before the invasion. If that entire output is lost, the price of oil could, at worst, double. But even that scenario would be far less damaging to the U.S. economy than the quadrupling of oil prices in 1973-74 or their tripling in 1979. Inflation would rise by several percentage points; the unemployment rate might approach 8 percent from its present 5.5 percent. These are very serious but manageable consequences — especially when compared with the possible costs of inaction.

President Bush has ways to lessen the economic harm. By providing military guarantees against Iraqi reprisal, he might be able to persuade Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to step up production. If Venezuela also raises output, most

of the shortfall could be offset. And there is a powerful antidote within Mr. Bush's control: the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, a 600-million-barrel stockpile created in the aftermath of the 1970s oil crises. Japan and Western Europe created similar stockpiles. These reserves were established to smooth over a temporary crisis just like the one triggered by Iraq's invasion. The Western stockpiles are large enough to offset a sizable portion of the shortfall even if the crisis lasts as long as a year.

The loss of American oil imports during the 1970s never exceeded 5 percent. The reason that such a modest supply shock caused havoc was that consumers panicked and hoarded available oil. By immediately releasing oil from stockpiles, the West can calm jittery markets.

Western economies are less vulnerable to OPEC now than in the '70s. Energy use, relative to the size of Western economies, is lower, and there are more supplies of natural gas and other non-oil energy sources. For these reasons, and because the price shock will be much smaller, the United States and its allies can withstand the embargo.

Only panic can turn this very difficult situation into a catastrophe. By addressing the nation now, explaining the price of inaction and the costs of his proposed actions, Mr. Bush has it in his power to prevent that and reassure the American people.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Saddam Has to Be Stopped

The stakes are too high for international peace and the global economy to allow Baghdad's latest military adventure to go unchecked without the imposition of international sanctions.

—The Jakarta Post.

The best lesson for a country with an aggressive lust for wealth, prestige and power is to be frozen out — economically, diplomatically and militarily — by the rest of the world.

—The Age (Melbourne).

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The Counterforce to Saddam's Force Is Up to Bush

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Saddam Hussein has gone to war to gain control of the oil fields of Kuwait and ultimately of Saudi Arabia. The United States must now use convincing military force against the Iraqi dictator to save the oil fields and to preserve American influence in the Middle East.

Saddam respects only force and will respond to nothing else. He rules Iraq through fear, based on the torture and murder of those who oppose him. But weakness lies in this "strength." He is so hated at home that his defeat, even by foreign forces, will be greeted as deliverance by his own nation and by much of the Arab world.

This vulnerability makes the psychological dimension of the struggle against Saddam as important as military tactics and economic sanctions. The Iraqi dictator's base of support is too narrow and too shaky to withstand a sharp, telling blow that would convince Arabs that the United States is finally serious about opposing Saddam.

The other Arab states are too weak and divided to deliver that blow themselves. The politics of the region make it impossible for them to appeal openly to the United States to do the job for them. But, as they did with Ronald Reagan's decision to bomb Libya in April 1986, the Arabs will quietly accept the good done without their help or prior approval, once it is shown to be effective.

Mr. Reagan's air strike against Moammar Gadhafi's terror network is in fact the right model for George Bush to update and expand upon in dealing with Saddam. Militarily this is not Vietnam, nor even Lebanon. But Mr. Bush must face the unappealing reality that if he does not force Saddam to withdraw, the Kuwait occupation will become as large an

albattross for his presidency as the Iran hostage crisis was for Jimmy Carter.

The conditions of the Gulf make American involvement in a land war there both unwise and unnecessary. A combination of air, sea and covert actions is sufficient. In isolation, the physical characteristics of the region make it appear unwise for the United States to use any force. But the political characteristics make this a rare case in which the United States would be unwise not to use force.

The invasion of Kuwait is both symptom and accelerator of the breakdown of legitimate authority within the score of states that make up the Arab nation. By tossing aside the emirate's royal family like so much used Kleenex, Saddam challenges the legitimacy of all remaining monarchies in the Arabian Peninsula, and political systems in the colonial era.

And by turning on fellow followers of the Sunni faith of Islam, the Iraqi leader has broken the bonds of religious solidarity among the region's rulers. In place of political legitimacy and religion, Saddam would make brute force the organizing principle of the Arab world, and he symbolizes the dominant source of authority.

Intelligent use of force by the United States in this situation would not be counterproductive, as it would be in many other Third World areas. The impressive display of support Mr. Bush has mustered for strong action from European and other allies normally reluctant to support American moves in the Third World is eloquent testimony to this effect.

Intervention may in fact be the only way in

which the United States can regain credibility and respect that have been steadily evaporating across the Middle East. It is no accident that the invasion of Kuwait came at the moment when the United States appeared to have no instruments in the region with which to work its will, and no particular will to work.

Since the Camp David accords of 1979, the United States has given more than \$25 billion in military and economic aid and sold billions of dollars worth of sophisticated weapons to its friends in the Middle East. But the gifts and the sales did not buy any effective resistance from American friends and allies to the grabbing of a conservative oil-producing Arab state.

Israel cannot be expected to come to the rescue of a hostile Arab regime in any event.

The serious quarrels that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's government has with the Bush administration made it even less likely that Jerusalem would become involved in a Gulf quarrel. Neither Saudi Arabia nor Egypt, the other main American regional partners, was ready to take on the Iraqis in the absence of direct and specific American opposition to Saddam during the past year.

Mr. Bush has entered this crisis with the air of a man who has learned a terrible lesson, similar in kind if not in degree to Jimmy Carter's awakening with the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan. The lesson came too late for Mr. Carter's presidency. Mr. Bush still has time, and the means, to save his.

The Washington Post.

WHAT IS really at issue is not a \$10 increase in the oil price but a shift in the Middle East's balance of power that would transform oil into a strategic weapon and make a major war between the Arab states and Israel virtually inevitable.

In 1989, a quarter of the world's daily oil needs of 59 million barrels per day came from the Gulf. If Saddam Hussein remains in Kuwait, he will be in a position to determine how much of this oil is supplied and at what price. His ambition to dominate the Arab world can best be achieved by defeating Israel. Having intimidated his neighbors, he could form a holy alliance against the common enemy.

Because Israel must recognize this, the odds on a preemptive Israeli attack would rise sharply if Saddam remains in Kuwait.

Even if Israel did not exist, the region's rivalries and the disparities in oil wealth would mean much instability. The eight-year

war between Iraq and Iran proved that, if nothing else, but Israel's presence compounds the potential for war. There can be little doubt that Saddam's ultimate target is Israel or that the Israelis think otherwise.

The more he dominates the Gulf, the more Israel will feel compelled to move east. The United States may be on the verge of a large-scale and permanent military commitment in a dangerous region whose passions and politics are incomprehensible to most Americans.

Still, the real risk is that the industrial world will not have the political will to see this through. The temptation will be to reach out for a settlement that minimizes the immediate economic disruption. This would be a mistake. Allowing Saddam to keep Kuwait would not buy peace. It would only postpone war.

—Robert J. Samuels, commenting in The Washington Post.

As Viewed From Japan: Russia, China, America

By Saburo Okita

The writer, a former Japanese foreign minister, is chairman of the Institute for Domestic and International Policy Studies in Tokyo.

TOKYO — The rapid changes in Europe have occasioned a flurry of international conferences, and it was at one such conclave last January in Bonn that a young German diplomat asked me why Japan does not seem to be as enthusiastic about and supportive of Mikhail Gorbachev's policies as Germany is.

My answer was that Japan does welcome perestroika and glasnost, but that our welcomes are expressed differently because Japan and Germany interacted differently with the Soviet Union in the last half-century. In World War II, it was Germany that invaded the Soviet Union and caused the deaths of 20 million Soviet citizens. It would not be surprising if there were an element of guilt in the German reaction.

Japan did not invade the Soviet Union. In fact, Japan had a nonaggression treaty with the Soviet Union right up to the closing days of the war, when the Soviet Union abrogated the treaty and moved into Manchuria in a bid to fill the post-Japanese vacuum. Japan was not one of the victors, and many Japanese died in the face of this Soviet onslaught.

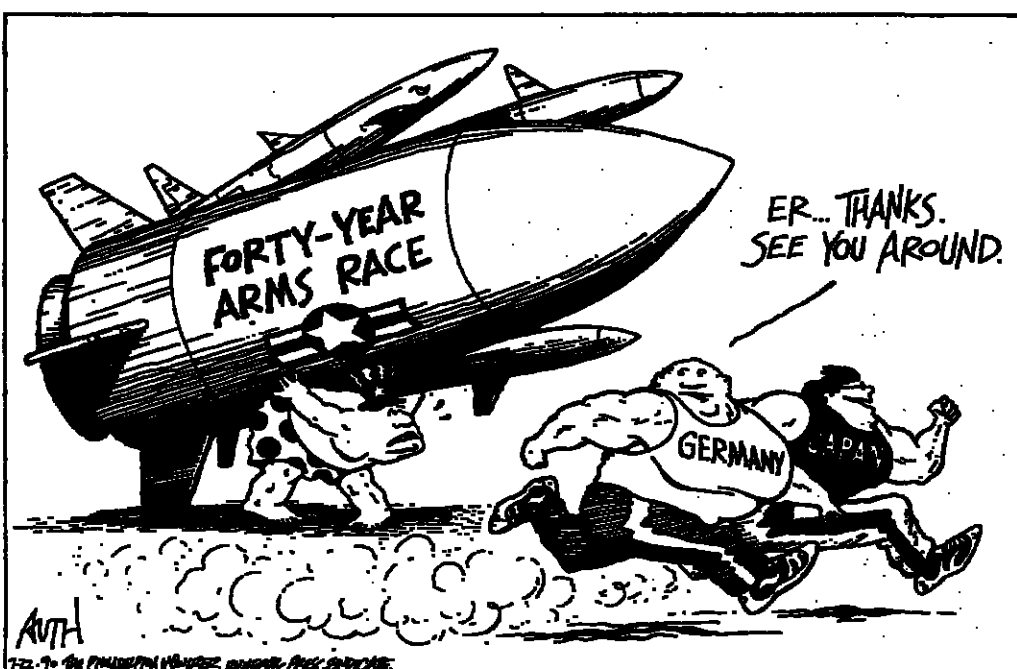
Families were torn asunder, and even now we have the problem of Japanese who were left behind in Manchuria. What the Soviet Union is to Germany, China is to Japan; for Japan invaded China and caused widespread death, destruction and devastation. Japanese feel guilty about China, not about the Soviet Union.

At the end of the war, the Nationalist government in China announced safe passage for Japanese soldiers and families returning to Japan. As a result, the Japanese were able to return safely from all but Manchuria. By contrast, the Soviet Union took 600,000 Japanese prisoners and sent them to labor in Siberia under conditions so severe that 10 percent perished there.

So even aside from the Northern Territories (Kurile Islands) issue, there is a widespread distrust and resentment of the Soviet Union. It was reported that Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Chancellor Helmut Kohl differed at the recent Houston summit meeting of the Group of Seven on the issue of assistance to the Soviet Union, and I suspect that history was a major part of that reason.

Near the end of the war, Chiang Kai-shek published a book called "China's Destiny," which was promptly translated into Japanese by the Greater East Asia Ministry and circulated secretly within the Japanese government. Among the passages that I remember was one that talked about China's repaying Japanese violence with virtue.

China-Japan relations go back more than 2,000 years, and Japanese have taken a somewhat different view of China than the Euro-American countries have in the wake of Timanmen. I know there are those who accuse Japan of rushing to resume assistance to China because it lusts after the potential economic



profits to be made there, but this is a very superficial interpretation of events and ignores the depth of China-Japan relations.

During the past decade China has adopted open economic policies and achieved economic growth averaging more than 9 percent per year. This success has been marred by inflation, widening income disparities, corruption on the part of some officials, and other problems.

At the same time, large numbers of Chinese have studied overseas, come into contact with Western social mores and become dissatisfied with the way things are in China. The events in Tiananmen Square last June got a lot of attention particularly because the international

press corps was in Beijing to cover an Asian Development Bank meeting and Mr. Gorbachev's visit, and the subsequent broadcasts showed China as brutally suppressing the popular quest for democracy.

Chinese actions were contrasted unfavorably with Soviet efforts toward open government and restructuring society and with the way the East European countries were moving away from one-party rule and toward more democratic systems. The upshot was that China stood condemned by the Western world for its rigid adherence to one-party rule and its refusal to recognize fundamental human rights.

I recently had the opportunity to visit Hungary and to meet Jozsef

Bognar, chairman of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences' Institute for World Economics. He contended that communism in Eastern Europe had been imposed by the Soviet Union on countries that had been influenced by the French Revolution's ideals of freedom and human rights.

By contrast, he said, Asian communism had emerged from within and was closely linked to nationalism in societies with long traditions of authoritarianism. He said it was essential to recognize the difference between these two patterns.

When a poor country is developing, there may well be times when national unity and stability take priority over human rights. Perhaps significantly, there has been very little criticism of the Tiananmen episode in Asia. I realize that democracy is the wave of the future and I expect Asia's politics to evolve in step with its economic development. But I would not demand that China measure up to Western ideals immediately.

Japan and Germany are similar in a number of areas. Both were defeated in World War II and occupied by the allied forces afterward. Both have succeeded in revitalizing their economies and institutionalizing democracy. Both are world-class economies exceeded only by the United States; they have strong currencies and are major export countries.

With indifference becoming world opinion is divided between high expectations of what Germany can do and anxiety about what it might do. Indeed, the only reason that the Soviet Union has agreed to have unified Germany stay in NATO is that even that alternative was seen as preferable to having a strong Germany developing independent foreign and military policies.

In a way, this is very similar to the way other Asian nations, including China, welcome Japan's security arrangements with the United States. Japan and Germany, both postwar success stories, must now cooperate with the United States for a better and more stable global system. And both must be careful not to become overconfident, lest their arrogance once more plunge the world into disaster.

International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: America's Horror

NEW YORK — From one end of the country to the other there is nothing but horror at the method of Kemmler's execution. Two curious points have developed. It is supposed that 1,700 volts were applied, but twenty incandescent test lamps were for the death of Kemmler, which was not enough to cause instant death. The other point is the suspicion that the electric companies who have been striving to prevent the use of machines for executions tampered with the dynamo. All classes are demanding that it be the last scene of such horrors.

1915: Chopin Heart Saved

PARIS — The Russians have thoroughly carried out the evacuation of Warsaw. Everything of value was removed. Telephone and telegraph wires were sent east. Even the bells were taken out of the church towers. All

machinery that could not be removed was smashed and every scrap of metal saved. All the art and antiquarian treasures have been sent to Moscow, including Chopin's heart, one of the treasures of the Church of the Holy Cross.

1940: African Showdown

CAIRO — Italians advancing in British Somaliland have marched into Zeila, a port on the Gulf of Aden across from the British protectorate of Aden, and captured Harardja, British Somaliland, in strong force. Other Fascist forces were massing in Libya for an attack on Great

OPINION

Either Roll Saddam Back Now Or Prepare to Roll Over Later

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Panicky officials at the U.S. Department of Agriculture are racing around to bank regulators to find Iraqi funds. Unless they can seize and use offsetting assets, \$2 billion in commodity credit guarantees will come out of taxpayers' pockets to pay for George Bush's past appeasement of Saddam Hussein.

Of course, Kuwaitis lost much more. What a refreshingly simple motive for aggression: money. Saddam did not snatch Kuwait to settle Shiite-Sunni scores, or to counter Zionism, or to provide his nation a place in the sun, or to advance some ideology. None of the usual reasons for recent wars — of religious or racial or ethnic hatreds, or geopolitics, or pro-anythingism — apply.

This was a stickup. His reason for taking Kuwait was the same as Slick Willie Sutton's for hitting a bank: That's where the money was. Broke from his last war, with a million-man army to pay, Saddam grabbed the gold and oil, wiping out much of his debt by wiping out his creditor.

Who was to stop him? The Saudi king is spineless, and Syria and Egypt are unprepared for war. The Soviets might join an arms embargo for Western opinion's sake, but they have as great a stake as Iraq in higher oil prices. And the Israelis have no dog in this fight. Turkey, if provoked, would be trouble.

Would the industrial powers act in unprecedented concert? A cutoff of arms sales means nothing, because Saddam has no money to buy more arms anyway. France, his biggest unpaid supplier, stopped shipments months ago. A boycott of Iraqi-Kuwaiti oil? That would only send

the price up, and oil is fungible; in time, greed will find a way.

That leaves the superpower, the United States. When Saddam poison-gassed 8,000 Kurds, President Bush said nothing; when Saddam abused the U.S. banking system in the Laviolette affair, the Bush attorney general dithered; when Saddam corruptly skimmed a U.S. grain credit to help pay for his Condor missile, the Bush agriculture secretary hastened to guarantee more grain loans, now in jeopardy.

Saddam probably figured the United States would (a) bluff and puff about Kuwait, but limit response to economic boycott, and (b) re-declare a vital interest in oil and get the Saudis graciously to permit America to guarantee their sovereignty.

If that were the reaction, he would slip into a moderate phase. He would send out his lickspittle envoys, the king of Jordan and the boss of the PLO, to hector his Arab brethren; he would pledge no further territorial demands. He would style himself the new leader of the Arab world, and let out thousands of new Western hostages in Kuwait.

But Mr. Bush's reaction — perhaps to compensate for the failure of appeasement — has been more severe. Although his first reaction was "We're not discussing intervention," he soon stiffened. While preparing to base air force units in Saudi Arabia, he has announced that the conquest of Kuwait "will not stand."

That phrase, prepared for delivery and repeated, defines the U.S. insistence on a rollback, what diplomats like to call the status quo ante.

Is the president serious? He must know that Saddam, having made his move, is not likely to



humiliate himself by pulling out in the face of boycotts or long-distance threats.

If Mr. Bush is blustering during an international crisis, he will be the one who "will not stand." If he is serious about not letting the conquest stand, as I believe he is, something internal or external will have to knock it over.

He hopes it can be induced short of war. United Nations sanctions, followed by a cutoff of the pipelines in Turkey and Saudi Arabia (perhaps covertly, to provide a fig leaf to those governments), might lead to strangulation, economic collapse and a hoped-for coup in Baghdad.

If that won't work quickly, we have to ask ourselves why the sticking — what the hero of Halabja wants the big money for.

Poison gas is his local threat. Of direct concern to America: He is only four years away from production of nuclear bombs. His missiles now have sophisticated French guidance systems, and with time and money he will surely build intercontinental missiles.

Put yourself in the Oval Office in 1994. Saddam moves on Saudi Arabia. The United States warns him that it means war. Saddam says fine, the first city he will take out is New York. You know he has the means and the will.

Bloodshed now is a terrible thing to contemplate. Nuclear war at a time of Saddam's choosing, against a sociopath already to blame for a million deaths, is worse.

The New York Times.

Waiting in the Still Night, Watching for Us to Leave

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — The bear had the adonid breathing of an elderly man with a passion for cigars and a tendency toward emphysema.

My first thought, when I saw him contemplating me through tiny eyes from a rise just beyond the back porch, was that he looked remarkably bearlike, like a close-up shot from a public television nature program. I screamed.

With heavy tread — pad, pad, pad, harrumph, harrumph — the bear went off into the night, perhaps to search for

MEANWHILE

garbage cans ineptly closed and apertures badly lit. I sat on the porch, shaking. Everyone asks, "Was he big?" My answer is, "Compared to what?"

What I leave out when I tell the story is my conviction that the bear is still watching. At night I imagine he is staring down from the hillside into the lighted porch, as though he had a mezzanine seat for a performance on which the curtain had already gone up.

"A nice female, but not very furry," I imagine him thinking. "I see the cubs have gone to the den for the night."

Sometimes I suspect I think this because the peace and quiet of the country have made me go mad, and if only I could hear a car alarm, an ambulance siren, a boom box playing "The Power" and its owner arguing with his girlfriend over whether or not he was flirting with Denise at the party, all that would drive the bear clear out of my head.

Sometimes I think it is because instead of feeling that the bear is trespassing on my property, in my heart I believe that I am trespassing on his.

That feeling is not apparent to city people, although there is something about the sight of a man cleaning up after a sheepdog with a sheet of newspaper that suggests a kind of horrible agreement.

The city is a place built by the people, for the people. There we say people are acting like animals when they do things with guns and bats and knives that they ordinary bear would never dream of doing. There we condescend to our animals, with grooming parlors and cat carriers, using them to save our loneliness and prepare us for parenthood. (All who lost interest in the dog after the baby was born, you know who you are.)

But out where the darkness has depth, where there are no streetlights and the stars leap out of the sky, condescension, a feeling of superiority, what the animal-rights types call speciesism, is impossible.

Oh, hunters try it, and it is pathetic to consider the firepower they require to bring down one four-legged deer.

They get three bear days in the autumn, and afterward there is at least one picture in the paper of a couple of smiling guys in hats surrounding the carcass of an animal that looks, though dead, more dignified than they do.

An exterminator was sent for. The pond was dredged. A guest got bit. The turtles won.

that move this time of year, when the possums stiffen by the side of the road. Sometimes the animals fight back. I was tickled by the people who bought a house with a pond and paid a good bit of money for a little dock from which to swim. It did not take long to discover that the snapping turtles were opposed to the addition to their ecosystem of humans wearing swimwear. An exterminator was sent for. The pond was dredged. A guest got bit. The turtles won.

I've read that deer use the same trails all their lives. Someone comes along and puts a new Colonial house in the middle of their deer paths, and the deer will use the paths anyway, with a few detours.

If you watch, you can see that it is the deer that belong and the house which does not. The bats, the groundhogs, the weasels, the toads — a hundred years from now, while our family will likely be scattered, their descendants might be in this same spot.

Somewhere out there the bear is watching, picking his nuts and his teeth, breathing his raggedy bear breath, and if he could talk, maybe he'd say, "I wonder when they're going back where they belong."

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Iraq Had American Help

The pro-Saddam faction in the U.S. government which held sway during much of the Reagan administration paraded to the Iraqi dictator's every whim — the wink at chemical warfare, the access to jealously guarded intelligence, the offer of the U.S. Navy's protective shield. As two of the key proponents of that policy, one would have expected Richard Murphy and Geoffrey Kemp to have borne some of the responsibility or at least expressed regret for what is happening in the Gulf today.

Yet just before Saddam Hussein's latest outrage, Mr. Murphy dismissed economic sanctions as unworkable, and instead counseled continued dialogue (IHT July 30), while Mr. Kemp has urged the usual platitudinous measures after the fact (IHT Aug. 6).

The Murphys and the Kemps have had their day in Washington and are probably pursuing other interests. The International Herald Tribune should leave them to it.

KEWMARS BOZORGMEHR, London.

Referring to Saddam Hussein's latest surfeit of testosterone, George Bush said that there was no place for that type of

behavior in today's world. Can anyone explain the difference, in terms of international law and human suffering, between Saddam's adventure and Mr. Bush's invasion of Panama, where the civilian victims are still being counted?

ROD MILLER, Geneva.

So the United States and Russia are urging the world to ban arms sales to Baghdad — and this from the two biggest gunrunners in the world, who sold guns to the Arabs and now want to control what they do with them.

PETER ADAMS, Paris.

No Tears for the Emirs

Iraq defended the Gulf states from what they perceived as their main threat, Iran. The money they donated was a cheap way out for them. The sons of the emirs and sheikhs sat comfortably in their palaces while the young men of Iraq, Yemen and Egypt fought and died to maintain the royal families' standard of living.

Few average Arabs will mourn the passing of the Kuwaiti government for very long. The fortune its members amassed can go a long way toward fur-

thering pan-Arab goals. Saddam Hussein is power-hungry, but respect for power runs deep in the Middle East.

A large Iraq and a united Yemen should give the Gulf potentates ample food for thought. Riyadh is about halfway between Baghdad and San'a.

YOUSUF AL-KHIDR, Strasbourg, France.

The current escalation of the Iraq-Kuwait crisis is due neither to Iraq's pressing cash needs nor to a personal ambition of Saddam Hussein to affirm his leadership of the Arab world. It is an important message to some oil-rich regimes telling them that their wealth derived from oil is not theirs alone.

It must be invested in the Arab world for the benefit of the whole Arab nation and not for that of U.S., British, French and other non-Arab interests. It is undignified for Egyptians, Jordanians, Tunisians or Moroccans to beg for foreign aid while Arab funds lie in the banks of those who are the unconditional supporters of Israeli aggressions.

Therefore, the heart of the matter is the unresolved Arab-Israeli conflict. Unless an equitable solution for the Palestinians is found soon, similar if not more dangerous situations are bound to

occur. Are the supporters of Israel willing to risk their national interests?

NAZAR AL-AMIR, Pampigny, Switzerland.

Saddam Hussein is not a stupid man. He has seen Israel sit on the occupied territories despite international condemnations and resolutions. He has seen Syria invade and destroy Lebanon. He must be thinking now, "I should have done it a long time ago."

RICHARD G. KHALIFE, Paris.

Some Thrifts Are Fine

There is almost daily news in the International Herald Tribune about what the Bush administration and Congress are doing to bail out those savings and loans that are shaky because of mismanagement and/or lax federal and state controls. Unfortunately, your implied and incoherent message is that the whole of the U.S. thrift industry is in a mess and is badly managed.

I am a shareholder in one of the large thrifts, whose competent and conservative management has been consistently achieving a solid financial performance in spite of a softening economy and house market caused by high interest

rates. Its battered shares, at half their year-ago price, yield a high 10 percent.

I believe that there are solid, long-term capital gains to be made once discerning investors realize that there are healthy and successful thrifts whose shares currently sell at truly bargain prices.

ANTHONY J. YUJA, Florence.

Dangerous Gun Rights

Regarding "Americans Ought to Pack Some Gun Control Sanity" (Opinion, Aug. 3) by A. M. Rosenthal:

The constitutional right to bear arms, which was designed to protect the people when the country was forming, not only no longer provides any protection for the people but also is turning many American cities into mini-war zones.

If the right to a safe, free life is not given back to the people by strong gun control measures, then the United States will become the playground of all those whose deadly games are not tolerated in more civilized societies.

Something must be done very soon about this problem. It is much easier to stop a snowball than an avalanche.

YVAN K. NIKKHOO, Boulogne Billancourt, France.

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A SPECIAL EXHIBITION AT THE MUSEE D'ORSAY, PARIS

"An American Newspaper in Paris: James Gordon Bennett & the New York Herald"

examines the origins of the first international newspaper and its colorful, legendary founder.

On October 4, 1887, James Gordon Bennett Jr., the famed millionaire owner of the New York Herald, launched a European edition of his highly successful New York paper. It was the direct forerunner of today's International Herald Tribune.

The extraordinary spirit of this pioneering venture and the colorful personality of its remarkable patron have been brought to life again in Paris this summer in a special exhibition at the Musée d'Orsay. Curator Jean-Christophe Gourvenec, during a year's patient research, succeeded in assembling a treasure-trove of artifacts, paintings, sculptures, models, manuscripts and photographs contributed by generous lenders from around the world. In addition, original newspaper pages from the archives of the IHT depict events, styles and personalities of the time. A ten-minute video, narrated in English by Walter Cronkite and subtitled in French, provides additional background.

The exhibition, which was inaugurated on July 2 with a reception hosted by the IHT and by Françoise Cachin, Director of the museum, will run through September 30th.

Known for decades as the "Paris Herald" to its English-speaking readers (or simply "le New York" to the Parisian man-in-the-street), Bennett's first venture into international publishing soon found an avid audience. From Paris to St. Petersburg, from Biarritz to Bad Homburg, the Herald became the newspaper of record for the glided "beau monde" that thronged the luxury hotels and spas of pre-Soviet Europe. It chronicled not only the politics and diplomacy but also the comings and goings, the fashions, weddings, balls, race meetings, regattas, coronations and funerals of the confident, ambitious period we remember as the Belle Époque.



The Paris Herald mirrored the many foibles of its imperious owner — but it also reflected his genius and his passionate interest in innovative journalism. His Paris paper brought a host of new practices to European publishing: the linotype, cable transmission, halftone engraving, and fast automobile delivery. It was Bennett who sent H.M. Stanley to Africa to find the missionary doctor David Livingstone in 1869. The Herald was the first newspaper to use wireless transmission for news reporting when Bennett dispatched the young Marconi to cover an 1899 transatlantic yacht race. It was also the first newspaper in Europe to carry color comics with Buster Brown and the memorable Little Nemo in Slumberland.

All this is remembered in lively, loving detail at the Musée d'Orsay. But there is another, equally fascinating side to the exhibition: James Gordon Bennett the man — the brilliant eccentric whose interests were by no means confined to newspaper publishing and who exerted an enormous influence on the social and sporting life of his time.

It was Bennett who in 1866 won the first transatlantic yacht race. At 16, he was the youngest member of the New York Yacht Club and throughout his life he was, at his own insistence, known as "The Commodore." In later years, his taste evolved to a more opulent form of boating. His motor yacht Lysistrata (a model of which is in the exhibition) carried a crew of 100 and the amenities included a Turkish bath and snubling for two. Alackey cows. The Commodore, after all, liked fresh milk with his breakfast.

Fascinated by all things modern, Bennett also pioneered

ed the sport of motor racing by organizing the famed Gordon Bennett Cup races, precursors of today's Grand Prix events. Bennett also created international competitions for gas balloons and for airplanes. The splendid art nouveau trophies for all three competitions are on display.

A fascinating footnote to these sporting events is the fact that whereas they were universally known as the "Coups Gordon Bennett," the Commodore forbade the use of his own name in his newspaper, where the events were always referred to as "Coups Internationaux." For it is typical of this complicated and contradictory man that his journalistic credo of "Names, names, names! News, news, news!" did not extend to his own name. The first time it appeared in the Herald was to announce his death on May 14, 1918.

And in death he leaves us another token of his eccentricity. Reflecting his lifelong fixation with owls, Bennett's tomb in Paris' Passy Cemetery bears no name, no date, no inscription; just a solitary carved owl. Fittingly, too, it is a large brooding bronze owl that once sat atop Bennett's New York Herald building which greets visitors this summer at the entrance to the exhibition at the Musée d'Orsay.

Musée d'Orsay, Paris: "An American Newspaper in Paris" exhibition through September 30th. Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Thursday to 9 p.m.), closed Mondays. The catalog, in both French and English, is on sale at the museum bookstore (price 40 francs) and at other French national museums, notably the Louvre. Copies of the catalog can also be obtained by writing to the Promotion Department, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly, France (price US\$10 includes postage and handling).

Sitcom Writing: Riches Plus Respect

By James Greenberg

LOS ANGELES — When the writer-producer Gary David Goldberg dropped out of Brandeis University in 1964, the thought of working within the mainstream was out of the question. Besides, he and many within his generation considered television the enemy. If recruited from the networks had come to the campus, Goldberg now says, "there would have been derision and boycotting, maybe shots fired." But times have changed.

When he, along with several network executives, spoke at Harvard University a few years ago, Goldberg says, students were "just handing out résumés."

And now, as the U.S. networks gear up for the fall season, many of those same people who were handing out résumés at Harvard and other colleges around the country have landed jobs on brand-new sitcoms or already established ones. Why the interest in careers that in the past would have been either ignored or scoffed at? Surely a string of highly publicized eight-figure deals for successful TV writer-producers like Goldberg, James L. Brooks and Hugh Wilson have whetted the appetites of the more money-minded students.

"Young people are unequivocally being attracted by the money," says 32-year-old Andy Borowitz, one-time president of The Harvard Lampoon, who created and produced his first TV show in 1984. "There's been all this talk about closing the books on the great decade of the '80s and how the '90s are going to be a 10-year unending Earth Day. But the reality is that greed has only ended in industries like Wall Street where it is no longer possible."

"Everyone is being enticed" to television writing, he says, "by these ludicrous sums of money that are being printed in the newspaper every day."

But perhaps just as important as the money is an increased acceptance of television comedy writing as a respectable occupation. "When I went to Swarthmore, there was essentially no awareness of the entertainment industry," says 33-year-old Neil Marlene, a political science major who created two of the biggest TV hits of the '80s, "Growing Pains" and "The Wonder Years." "It just wasn't one of the career options I was exposed to. I suspect that that's changing now. Shows like 'thirtysomething,' 'The Wonder Years' and 'L.A. Law' have made it palatable, especially to the Eastern establishment, and demonstrated that there is some potential for quality."



Susan Fales has become a co-executive producer in only four years and Jeffrey Stepakoff is a first-year story writer.



Gary David Goldberg for The New York Times (2)

But it's the link between comedy and money that the media has seized upon, and it's not a fiction: It is possible for a 24-year-old television story editor to make nearly \$200,000 a year, and that's just for starters. Writers Guild regulations call for a minimum payment of \$13,000 for a half-hour freelance screenplay. A job as staff writer, the first ladder rung, pays at least \$1,800 a week. A story editor, the next step, is guaranteed \$2,900 a week. These are just minimums.

In feature films, the director is the star, whereas the important creative people in television are the writers, who can assume producer responsibilities on a series in just a few years. To some writers, the opportunity to become part of a creative team and to see their work produced is as big an incentive as the money.

"People who are writers move into positions where they are hiring directors and supervising castings," says Jeffrey Stepakoff, a 26-year-old graduate of Carnegie-Mellon University and a former playwright, now a first-year story editor on "The Wonder Years." "What was really exciting to me was, if you get good, you can become a producer pretty quickly. And that's really the only way to be successful."

A supervising producer, who heads the writing team and handles

some management responsibilities, can earn \$400,000 a year, and a veteran executive producer of a hit show can make \$1 million a year or more in salary. The jackpot is reserved for those few writers who are lucky enough to create a successful series and receive a percentage of the enormous syndication revenues in addition to their salary. Last year, when the syndication rights to "Family Ties" were sold, Goldberg, as reported in The New York Times, received \$60 million. "American Dreamer," his new series, will make its debut this fall on NBC.

In fact, it is the enormous prices paid for syndication rights for half-hour sitcoms that has so elevated writers' salaries. Rights to rebroadcast a single episode of "The Cosby Show" can return as much as \$5 million to the company that made it. Shows like "Family Ties" and "Cheers" bring in \$1.5 million per episode.

"It's a question of making ridiculous amounts of money or really ridiculous amounts of money," says Marlene. "You're being paid way out of proportion to whatever value you add to humanity."

Says the ebullient Goldberg, "It's become a joke, but the Ivy League colleges have become the

training grounds for comedy writers — much to their dismay, I would imagine."

It wasn't always that way. In the late '70s, a few Harvard graduates established beachheads at "Saturday Night Live" and "The David Letterman Show" in New York, but when Borowitz and his wife, Susan, moved to Hollywood in the early '80s, they were still among the first Harvard graduates to try their hands at sitcom writing.

Having established themselves as successful producers by the time they were 30 and having made a near fortune in the process, they have become role models for scores of other "Lampooners" willing to buck the system and try something as unorthodox as comedy writing. The Borowitzes' new series, "Fresh Prince of Bel Air," about an urban rap singer who comes to live with his relatives in Beverly Hills, is one of the most eagerly anticipated shows of the fall season.

Being successful as a TV sitcom writer, however, requires more than a diploma from a good university. If you only want to make a quick buck, you'd be better off poking around in your backyard with a metal detector," suggests Borowitz. "It's a very hard way to make a living. It's exactly like the Gold Rush, with a

lot of people bringing out their little shovels and thinking, 'Yeah, I'm going to find that nugget.' It's like panning for Roseanne."

Almost every green graduate who arrives to Hollywood to write sitcoms for television wants to create his own series. "It's not just for big payoffs, because that happens to such a small percentage," says Borowitz. "But everyone does have a dream idea. It's a combination of money and self-expression, and a lot of it is for the glory."

The reality of the job, however, is decidedly less glamorous than the image of sophisticated jokers swapping bons mots. Hours are long, and the work is grueling. The season runs from June to February, and during production, 60-hour weeks are routine. A typical week will involve several rewrite sessions lasting until the middle of the night. Any social life is usually limited to friendships made on the set. "Eating Chinese food out of cartons, in fact, eating in general, is an important ritual of the job," says Stepakoff, who laments missing Mother's Day and his brother's law school graduation.

James Greenberg, a West Coast writer who frequently reports on film and television, wrote this for The New York Times.

LONDON THEATER

'Show Boat' at Full Steam

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Without Jerome Kern's 1927 "Show Boat," it seems fair to assume there would have been no "Fanny and Alexander," no "Oklahoma!," no "West Side Story," for this was the show that, before any other, invented the modern stage musical with its theatrically integrated plot, its realization that the songs had to come out of the action, its ability to combine comedy and tragedy within one coherent narrative.

True, that narrative (by Oscar Hammerstein II) leaves a lot to be desired, not least at the end of the second half when it seems to be telescoping about half a dozen of Edna Ferber's original chapters into about 10 minutes of near-incomprehensible climax. But "Show Boat" is the first great landmark of the Broadway musical, and we need to look at the old classic every now and again, for which all gratitude to a partnership of the Royal Shakespeare Company and Opera North that brings the old boat into the London Palladium for a summer season, part of a national tour.

Given the way the RSC has lately been misreading such musical classics as "Kiss Me, Kate," they were wise to bring in the vocal experts at Opera North. True, there is now a sharp clash of actors who can't sing with singers who can't act, but at least "Show Boat" sounds the way it should and that is magnificent. Within the first half-hour we get four showstoppers ("O! Man River," "Make Believe," "Can't Help Lovin' Dat Man" and "Life Upon the Wicked Stage"), any one of which would have been the full ration for a modern musical, and the wealth of that score surges out of the orchestra pit for another two hours or more.

The most recent London revival, 19 years ago, offered highlights rather than the full score, but since John McMillan's epic rediscovery of the music original for disc we have here something approaching comprehensive version, albeit still with minor cuts.

In this restored "Show Boat," the outstanding performances are those of the black couple, Karla Burns as the mountainous Queenie and Bruce Hubbard in the old Robeson role of Joe. The RSC team (Geoffrey Hutchings and Margaret Courtenay) do a fine vaudeville turn as the couple who run the boat, though the three principal singers (Janis Kelly as Magnolia, Sally Burgess as Julie and Peter Savage as Gaylord) seem somewhat wretched at the drama.

Ferber's book now reads so slowly that the regular showstopping numbers do not have a lot to stop, but there is some joyous choreography by Lindsay Dolan, while Ian Judge has come up with a strong road-show production that only toward the close seems in danger of getting waterlogged.

Meanwhile the RSC's new-play policy in their studio pit at the Barbican takes a further lurch downhill with Michael Hastings's "A Dream of the People," which emerges as a curiously whimsical and aimless study of the ethics and



The cast of the London "Show Boat."

principles of the pensions scheme. An irritable civil servant (Peter McEnery) opens the proceedings by rugby-tackling a Conservative prime minister (male), who in his view is not taking the financing of the elderly sufficiently to heart.

Having thus mortally damaged his career prospects, he takes to the streets with a somewhat ill-defined campaign to unite pensioners of all situations into some protest.

But the real trouble is that neither Hastings nor his hero ever adequately outline their complaint. It would be hard to find an era when the pensions book was the Utopian bible envisaged here. Janet Szeeman directs a large cast in a better production than the one at the Barbican.

At the Young Vic, a theater now in real danger of closing if a survival appeal does not succeed, there has always been an admirable policy of Arthur Miller revivals, and the house is now receiving from the Bristol Old Vic a rare and fascinating rediscovery of "The Man Who Had All the Luck." Begun as a novel in 1940, and turned four years later into a play that survived less than a week on Broadway, this is very much more than an early flop. Somewhere in here are the seeds of the later and infinitely greater Miller plays. Here are the two brothers, half-reflections of the same parental whole, who go on

slugging it out for survival in a patriarchal society where only one is ever going to make it (though the other will never know why) right into Miller's "The Price" a quarter-century later.

HERE too is the failed father desperately trying to make the wrong son into the success that he never was, here too is the repressed wife and the sense of something biblical out beyond the living-room windows, a territory where a man may have to dream but where a God still calls the shots. All the main themes of "The Man Who Had All the Luck" were followed through by Miller in later and better plays, but here they are in raw outline, and the virtue of Paul Uwe's last production is that it never tries to paper over the cracks. Instead we see the rough line-drawings for the great, dramatic paintings that were to follow. Iain Glen plays the title character, drifting through the drama in a kind of confused perfection while all around him come to terrible ends, until he can finally accept that there is no switching off the smile of fortune, nor can it be angled toward others more deserving. In the bitter legacy of Depression failure, Miller was writing about the savage goodness of God himself.

The Jewish Forward — in English

By Andrew Rosenbaum

NEW YORK — In the old days at the Jewish Daily Forward, the United States' best-known Yiddish newspaper, a hoary joke goes that the star reporter would frantically phone his editor and cry, "I've got a story that'll set this town on fire; hold the back page."

Now, readers of the Forward will be able to get their news reading from left to right. Since May, an English-language version of the paper has been published in New York. Founded by a joint venture between the editors of the Forward and a group of entrepreneurs, the English edition will seek to make the Forward a center of American Jewish culture, as it once was when 300,000 Yiddish speakers across the United States read it every day.

"We want to recapture a young audience for the paper," says Seth Lipsky, president and editor of the weekly English edition. He says that it is especially important as the pool of Yiddish speakers in the United States declines: From its height in the 1930s, when writers such as Isaac Bashevis Singer acted as its reporters, the Yiddish Forward's readership has dwindled to about 10,000.

Lipsky says the time now is ripe for an English language Jewish-American newspaper (it will also continue to publish in Yiddish). He sees the Forward's role as covering from an American Jewish viewpoint three major stories: the changes in Eastern Europe, the problems facing Soviet Jews in the changing Soviet Union, and the problems of Israel.

Yet, though these foreign stories attract most of the paper's attention, the new Forward is intended to provide an American Jewish viewpoint. "The paper should be focused on the Jewish community in the U.S.," adds Samuel Fisar, 60, the Paris-based international lawyer and writer who helped Lipsky found the English edition. The two already have the English edition circulating

MEDIA

in five American cities, and plan on national U.S. distribution in the fall. The Forward has set up bureaus in Moscow, Jerusalem and Paris with correspondents from papers such as The Washington Post. Lipsky, 45, who previously directed the Wall Street Journal/Europe's editorial page, is convinced that the new Forward will attract readers by maintaining the provocative intellectual style of the Yiddish paper.

The new Forward has started out in this style. One of the first issues featured a two-page interview with Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of France's racist National Front, and who is known for his anti-Semitic comments. Analysts say that the new English Forward will face rough conditions. "While specialized papers are showing some vitality in the U.S., competition for advertising is very tough," explains Jonathan Copulsky, media analyst at the Booz Allen and Hamilton consulting firm in New York. "Advertisers have too many alternatives to choose from to reach an ethnic audience. The Forward should get all the leverage it can from its established name."

Although many Yiddish newspapers grew up to serve millions of Jews who emigrated to

the United States at the beginning of the 20th century, the Forward achieved special distinction. The first Forward editor, Abraham Cahan, made the newspaper a window for Yiddish speakers on American life. "He explained the political and social processes of the U.S. to the newcomers from Europe," comments Dora Abramowitz, a historian at YIVO, a Yiddish teachers' group in New York.

Because of its ties with Eastern Europe, the Forward was able to provide special coverage of events there. The Forward was one of the first newspapers in the United States to write of Stalin's labor camps and conveyed more about Hitler's destruction of European Jewry than any other American newspaper. "As a kid growing up during the prewar and wartime period, I found that the Forward had a greater awareness of Europe than the English newspapers," says Rabbi David Davis, chairman of the Office for Jewish Studies at San Francisco University.

What also distinguished the Forward was its continued promotion of great Yiddish writers. "Apart from its enterprising reporting," commented Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Nation after World War I, "the Forward published writers like Sholem Asch, J.C. Rich, and I.J. Singer. It was as if an American newspaper had maintained Edgar Allan Poe, Theodore Dreiser and Mark Twain on its weekly salary list during their days of trial and hardship."

Only time will tell if the new English Forward will be able to achieve the cultural importance of the Yiddish one, but the editors can count on the name being recognized. "When I asked Leonard Bernstein what he thought, he said 'Oh yes, my bubbe' and zeyde' [grandparents] used to read it,'" says



Seth Lipsky with English Forward.

Fisar. "Lots of readers will surely have the same reaction."

Andrew Rosenbaum is a business writer based in Paris.

Italy Imposes Curbs on Media

New York Times Service

ROME — After an unexpectedly copious political bloodletting, the Italian Parliament has enacted the country's first law regulating television and press ownership and setting guidelines for broadcast commercials.

The Rai state network, which gets public funds through user fees, may carry no more than 7 minutes and 12 seconds of commercials in an hour. Private networks may go up to 12 minutes an hour.

Under the regulations only three commercial breaks will be permitted during the broadcasts of films, dramatic programs and concerts lasting longer than 90 minutes. The law is certain to cost Italy's increasingly important private networks millions of dollars, for some of

them tend to sprinkle commercials through their films.

The law strikes at Italy's concentration of television and newspapers in the hands of a few titans, notably Silvio Berlusconi. From now on no one may own more than three television stations, and anyone controlling three of them

may not also have a newspaper.

Berlusconi would have to give up the control he now has of Il Giornale, an influential newspaper based in Milan, and also sell off several of his smaller television stations. But the regulations do not go into effect until Dec. 31, 1992.

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ACROSS

- 1 Cinema canine
- 5 Nourished
- 8 Bat, cat or rat, e.g.
- 14 He wrote "I, the Jury"
- 16 Primps
- 17 Something to live off
- 19 Like Lucy's locks
- 20 Farm machine
- 21 Cousin of "Mayday"
- 22 In (bogged down)
- 24 Penates' partners
- 26 Void's partner
- 31 Narrative poetry
- 34 Neighbor of Calif.
- 35 Water babies
- 36 Little tyke
- 38 Mischance
- 39 Something to look on
- 41 First showing
- 42 RR depot
- 43 Actress Zadora
- 44 Prefix for metrical
- 48 Forbear's tail?
- 49 Groups of whales
- 50 Tangle
- 54 Arkin or Aida
- 56 Behave
- 58 Perfect
- 60 The self
- 61 What a speed demon might come to
- 65 "These truths..."
- 66 Swift, appraising glance
- 67 Had to have
- 68 Middling grade
- 69 "Kelly's Blues," Cahn-Heindorf song
- 70 Only
- 72 Allow
- 73 Ferber book
- 74 Panorama
- 75 Kilmer poem
- 76 Epoch
- 77 Rigg or Ross
- 78 D'Artagnan's pals, e.g.
- 79 Annoying person or situation
- 80 Subtly sarcastic
- 81 Oh, so softly: Mus. abbr.
- 7 Yield
- 8 Speed-limit
- 9 Greek god of war
- 10 Breakfast fruit
- 11 Careful and guarded
- 12 Actress Sothorn
- 13 Hallucinatory drug
- 15 Dr. Jekyll's hangout
- 16 Ditch
- 23 Ojibway pole carving
- 25 Religious factions
- 27 Only
- 28 Allow
- 30 Ferber book
- 32 Panorama
- 35 Kilmer poem
- 36 Epoch
- 37 Rigg or Ross
- 38 D'Artagnan's pals, e.g.
- 39 Annoying person or situation
- 40 Subtly sarcastic
- 41 Oh, so softly: Mus. abbr.
- 46 Cling (to)
- 47 Aerie fledgling
- 49 Young haddock
- 51 Kind of committee
- 52 Ro's mate
- 53 Lamas role in "Falcon Crest"
- 55 "Dance"
- 57 Prompter prefix
- 59 More than med.
- 61 Barley beard
- 62 Bishopric
- 63 "Kookid" Byrnes
- 64 School dance

DOWN

- 1 "Ad — per Aspera," Kan. motto
- 2 Busy
- 3 Gusty
- 4 Furry TV fellow
- 5 Deadly
- 6 The — Gay bomber
- 7 Yield
- 8 Speed-limit
- 9 Greek god of war
- 10 Breakfast fruit
- 11 Careful and guarded
- 12 Actress Sothorn
- 13 Hallucinatory drug
- 15 Dr. Jekyll's hangout
- 16 Ditch
- 23 Ojibway pole carving
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- 57 Prompter prefix
- 59 More than med.
- 61 Barley beard
- 62 Bishopric
- 63 "Kookid" Byrnes
- 64 School dance

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	B	A	S	E		I	O	N	A		S	T	A	G
R	E	L	A	X		A	R	A	B		T	H	R	U
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S	P	E	C			P	R	E						
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A	R	R	E	S	T	S								
B	E	T	T	E		S	A	N	E					
R	I	E	D			R	A	T	E					
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R	A	M				R	E	L	A					
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R	O	N	E			I	N	G	E					
R	E	T				N	E	D						

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MEDIA MARKETS

In 'Decade of Skepticism' Plain Talk Makes the Sale

By Kim Foltz
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ammirati & Puris, the agency whose ads for BMW's "ultimate driving machine," Club Med and Waterford crystal helped establish the 1980s as the "Me Decade," is doing an about face. In the 1990s, they demand from products and how they view advertising, a "Decade of Skepticism."

The agency says the marketing Zeitgeist of the 1990s will be an emerging group of over-40 baby boomers who are more sophisticated and self-assured consumers than their counterparts in the last decade.

It was probably inevitable that Ammirati, which made its reputation convincing people that luxuries were necessities, would be forced to change its tactics.

"A lot of the baby boomers in the 1980s were insecure consumers who used their buying binges as a way to define their identity," said Vivian Young, the director of strategic services at Ammirati.

"Now, many no longer need these badges of belonging. The emphasis has shifted from the quantity of possessions to the quality of life."

Instead of loading up their houses with more famous-name products, Ammirati's adult consumers are expected to spend more money on home improvements, travel and education.

They will buy fewer products and only those they likely improve their lives and not harm the world.

Much of the change, Ammirati executives said, is the natural result of the baby-boom generation's progression into middle age. During this decade, 6 million people will turn 40.

These consumers will not be the easy targets they once were for marketers, Ammirati executives said. Advertising will have to be more direct and more truthful.

"Advertisers will have to be show consumers that they are responsible and that they can deliver the goods," said Alan Causey, the director of social analysis and forecasts at Ammirati. "There is going to have to be more straight talk."

MUCH ADVERTISING THAT THE agency has in the works shifts the conspicuous-consumption strategy. The BMW ads due out in the fall, for example, will be drastically different.

Some BMW campaigns in the last five years featured expensively dressed people in elegant settings and created the impression that the car was not only the "ultimate driving machine" but also the ultimate status symbol.

Ammirati executives would not talk in detail about the new campaign, which is still on the drawing boards, but they said that unlike former campaigns it would rely almost exclusively on text that explains BMW's technical and design strengths.

That sounds similar to the ads that the agency created for BMW in 1975 and abandoned later.

And as a transition, the agency is currently producing ads that combine the sleek photos of the older campaign with text extolling the car's virtues.

"The product had become bigger than life," said Martin Puris, the president and chief executive of the agency. "Now we're going to stick to the basics."

It is also a wise strategy considering the changes in the market for luxury sports sedans, where BMW now faces competition from Toyota's Lexus and Nissan's Infiniti.

"Everyone knows what ads are for, so sometimes the best strategy may be to use advertising that pokes fun at itself," Mr. Causey said.

"Advertising that tries to disguise its motives doesn't work well anymore. If we tell consumers upfront that we know that the purpose of advertising is to sell them something, we'll have a better chance of convincing them."

Ads that disguise their motives don't work well anymore.

Oil Crisis Will Lift Cost of German Unity

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — While German resolve to achieve unification remains as firm as ever, the sudden Middle Eastern crisis is expected to make Germany's historical undertaking even more expensive and time-consuming.

Analysts warn that rising energy costs and interest rates worldwide will raise the already soaring costs of unification and, what is even more ominous, may make Western companies less willing or able to invest in East Germany in the crucial short term.

"Higher oil prices and interest rates would be a new factor, and they may weaken the readiness of investors to go into East Germany," said Heiner Flassebeck, an economist at the German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin.

Such a development would be an especially untimely blow for the East German economy as it struggles to get off the ground. Its rapid demise in the first five weeks of monetary union, highlighted by Tuesday's announcement that unemployment nearly doubled from June to July, has alarmed politicians in both Germany and set off a scramble to speed up unification.

Analysts noted that East Germany, already deeply wounded by mass layoffs and bankruptcies, will also be disproportionately hit by higher oil prices.

"Some of East German industry is so energy-intensive that it would have trouble even with

oil priced at \$15 a barrel, and part of it is only viable at prices lower than that," said Warren Oliver, an economist with UBS Phillips & Drew in London. Oil has been trading above \$25 since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait last Thursday.

The Soviet Union formerly delivered much energy at heavily subsidized levels to East Germany along with the rest of the East Bloc, allowing industry to become sloppy and wasteful.

Along with all their other problems, East German companies will have to quickly become as energy-conscious as any Western firm, as even the Soviet shield is disappearing. Moscow announced several months ago that it would demand market prices for its energy beginning in January.

While the effect of higher oil prices will be immediate, economists say it is more difficult to judge the effect of higher interest rates.

"Whether borrowing costs are higher or not, the East Germans really have no choice but to borrow at this point, and the West German politicians must support them," said Eva-Maria Mann, a bond analyst with Deutsche Bank.

Many politicians in Bonn appear anxious for unification, in part simply to have better control over East Germany's chaotic financing, but in the meantime most seem committed to keep funds flowing.

"The economic background is certainly less favorable than it was, but the politicians have decided for reunification and won't let economic

problems hold them back," said Rainer Schröder, an economist with Dresdner Bank. "This has been the pattern all through the reunification process."

What is becoming clear is that Bonn has seriously underestimated the costs of unification, prompting Chancellor Helmut Kohl to jockey for early elections before costs mount too drastically. The rising costs prompted him several days ago to decline for the first time to explicitly rule out tax increases.

While East Germany is particularly vulnerable to much of the fallout from the Middle East crisis, economists are much more sanguine about West Germany's ability to ride out the crisis.

Although interest rates may be on the rise and the Bundesbank may come under pressure to raise key lending rates, analysts note that a rise in rates has long been forecast for this autumn and that real interest rates, already near record levels, have done little harm to a buoyant economy.

"West Germany is such a successful exporter that it has in the past been relatively resistant to oil shocks," Mr. Oliver said.

The country's immediate oil needs will not be greatly affected by the embargo against Iraq because it imports only marginally from Iraq and Kuwait, but the West German trade balance will not be unscathed, as both countries were markets for German goods.

Washington Joins Protests on Gas Hikes

By Warren Brown
and Howard Schneider
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration has joined the chorus of criticism from consumer groups, Congress and others against the surge in gasoline prices that followed Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

The Justice Department said Monday that it would study the price rises and promised "vigorous antitrust prosecution" for any violation of federal laws prohibiting price fixing.

Crude oil prices eased in early trading Wednesday, but later rallied to close higher. On the New York Mercantile Exchange, September crude oil futures fell below \$27 per barrel in volatile trading, but later bounced back to close at \$28.40, up 35 cents.

London futures prices for the world benchmark crude Brent Blend, from the North Sea, rose as high as \$28.65 a barrel, up nearly \$2 from Monday's London close of \$26.78. It was level was the highest since November 1985.

The Justice Department's announcement came as the White

House, through its spokesman Martin Fitzwater, urged U.S. oil companies to show restraint on price increases in the wake of the invasion.

The departments of energy and transportation echoed the administration stance. The Energy Department said it would monitor oil markets closely and share information with the Justice Department, and Transportation Secretary Samuel Skinner urged transportation companies "not to overreact" to Middle East events.

[Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy said the French government is to impose controls on gasoline prices from Thursday to protect consumers from excessive rises, Reuters reported from Paris. Paris will use a 1986 law that permits intervention under exceptional circumstances.]

Prices for unleaded gasoline have risen from 4 to 15 cents a gallon since last Friday, with the biggest increases occurring in Alaska and California. Prices were expected to go higher, according to the American Automobile Association and other groups monitoring gasoline costs.

Prices at the Pump			
A comparison of gasoline prices in local currencies, per gallon in the United States and per liter for other countries.			
	Aug. 1, 1990	Aug. 7	
U.S.	\$ 1.07	\$ 1.18	
Canada	0.54 C\$	0.54 C\$	
France	5.40 FF	5.50 FF	
West Germany	1.14 DM	1.21 DM	
Britain	£0.45	£0.47	
Italy	1,485 Lire	1,510 Lire	
Japan	120 Yen	120 Yen	
Super unleaded			
Source: AAA, Esso, Exxon, Reuters, Japan National Oil Co.			

Major oil companies increased prices on Monday by 2 cents a gallon at company-owned stations and 5 cents a gallon for independent dealers, a Houston oil trader said.

Spokesmen for U.S. oil companies contend that the increases are necessary to discourage panic buying, which could lead to a run on gasoline inventories and cause shortages.

Also, the oil companies said, the government decision did not make clear exactly how far the ruble would be exposed. It is being rapidly replaced in domestic trade by barter and even the dollar amid

Soviets to Open Exchanges to Trade Ruble at Market Rates

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union announced Tuesday that it would open currency exchanges on Jan. 1 at which the falling ruble would be bought and sold against other currencies at market rates.

The unexpected measure appeared to be a cautious first step toward convertibility of the ruble, an aim even economists closely associated with the government had said was unlikely to be achieved before the mid-1990s or later.

The announcement, carried by the official Tass news agency, said the decision had been taken by the Soviet government on Aug. 4 as part of preparations for the introduction of a market economy.

Under the decision, Tass said, a central exchange would be opened in Moscow, with others in the capitals of the 15 Soviet republics and major cities "for deals in foreign currency to be concluded at market exchange rates."

The agency said Gosbank, the Soviet state bank, would control all operations at the new exchanges, which would be the first in the Soviet Union since the 1920s.

Gosbank, the Finance Ministry, the state Bank for Foreign Economic Relations and government ministries "will take measures to support the ruble's rate against foreign currencies," Tass added.

The ruble at present has two approved rates, an official one of 0.58 against the dollar and a tourist rate of 5.8 to the dollar. But on the black market, Soviet business publications say, the dollar sells for up to 25 rubles.

It had been widely assumed by foreign and Soviet specialists that the ruble could not be freely traded on world markets without devastating effects on the already crumbling economy before radical economic reforms took effect.

The government decision did not make clear exactly how far the ruble would be exposed. It is being rapidly replaced in domestic trade by barter and even the dollar amid

widespread shortages of many goods.

To support the ruble, Tass said, Gosbank and the other bodies controlling the new exchanges "will use currency resources of the Soviet government and the governments of union republics as well as funds drawn from foreign banks."

The wording of the announcement suggested that private individuals and foreign firms with no registered legal presence in the Soviet Union would not be allowed to trade on the exchanges.

Tass said bodies with a Soviet legal status would be able to trade in rubles and foreign currency "through interbank operations, operations at currency exchanges, auctions and other forms permitted by legislation."

Over the past year, the Soviet Union has held several auctions of foreign currency for Soviet enterprises and trading organizations. Banking sources say the rates there have been close to those on the black market.

Poland Surplus Rises

Poland's foreign trade surplus rose again last month, according to official figures reported Tuesday, and its industries performed closer to 1989 levels than at any time this year, Reuters reported from Warsaw.

The Main Statistical Office said the country's hard-currency trade balance rose \$400 million in July to \$2.48 billion for the first seven months.

The figures illustrated how hard-ship in the shift from a planned to a market economy has slashed domestic demand, forcing Poland to import less and to sell more goods abroad since the Solidarity-led government introduced austerity measures last January backed by the International Monetary Fund.

The report said industrial sales in the first seven months were 28.7 percent lower than the same period last year. However, July's figures were closer to last year's levels than any month this year.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates									
	Aug. 7	Aug. 7	Aug. 7	Aug. 7	Aug. 7	Aug. 7	Aug. 7	Aug. 7	Aug. 7
Australian	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
Belgian	36.02	36.02	36.02	36.02	36.02	36.02	36.02	36.02	36.02
British	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
Canadian	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
French	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
German	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Italian	1,936	1,936	1,936	1,936	1,936	1,936	1,936	1,936	1,936
Japanese	161.00	161.00	161.00	161.00	161.00	161.00	161.00	161.00	161.00
Swiss	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
U.S.	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74

Check in London and Zurich. Rates in other centers: New York closing rates, Toronto rates of 3 p.m.

to buy one pound; to buy one dollar; to buy one franc; to buy one mark; to buy one yen; to buy one Swiss franc; to buy one Italian lire; to buy one Japanese yen; to buy one Australian dollar; to buy one Canadian dollar; to buy one New Zealand dollar; to buy one South African rand; to buy one Hong Kong dollar; to buy one Singapore dollar; to buy one Thai baht; to buy one Philippine peso; to buy one Indonesian rupiah; to buy one Malaysian ringgit; to buy one South Korean won; to buy one Taiwan dollar; to buy one New Taiwan dollar; to buy one Hong Kong dollar; to buy one Singapore dollar; to buy one Thai baht; to buy one Philippine peso; to buy one Indonesian rupiah; to buy one Malaysian ringgit; to buy one South Korean won; to buy one Taiwan dollar; to buy one New Taiwan dollar; to buy one Hong Kong dollar; to buy one Singapore dollar; to buy one Thai baht; to buy one Philippine peso; to buy one Indonesian rupiah; to buy one Malaysian ringgit; to buy one South Korean won; to buy one Taiwan dollar; 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MARKET DIARY

Stocks Fall Again After Rally Fades

NEW YORK — Stock prices closed lower Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange in the fourth straight day of heavy trading as selling tied to growing nervousness about the tensions in the Middle East erased early gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which plummeted 93.31 points on Monday in its biggest one-day drop since the October 1989 mini-crash, closed down 5.70 to 2,710.64 after jumping more than 30 points in the opening minutes of trading.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index edged up 0.13 to 183.45 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.40 to 334.83.

Declines led advances by a margin of 8 to 7. Big Dow volume totaled 231.6 million shares, down from the 240.4 million traded Monday but the fourth straight 200 million-share day.

After a three-day plunge following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait last Thursday, stocks opened broadly higher after news that Iraq, facing UN-endorsed trade sanctions and an oil embargo, said it was considering freeing about 400 foreigners seized in Kuwait.

Dollar Rallies as U.S. Orders Troops to Gulf

NEW YORK — The dollar rallied Tuesday in tandem with escalating tensions in the Middle East as the United States geared up for any possible strike by Iraqi forces across the Saudi Arabian border.

President George Bush ordered several thousand U.S. troops and jets to Saudi Arabia to counter a threat from Iraqi troops occupying

neighboring Kuwait, U.S. Defense Department officials said.

"The dollar could jump to 1.6500 marks if there is war with Iraq," said Frank Pustater, at the Bank of Boston.

"Everyone is waiting for the consequences of the international embargo," said Tom Benfer of the Bank of Montreal. "If fighting erupts in the Middle East it will put upward pressure on the dollar."

Although dealers anticipate an escalation of the conflict in the Middle East, they said that concerns about weakness of the U.S. economy could offset any gains in the currency.

The quandary over the U.S. economy has nudged the dollar out of its safe haven perch, traders said. But many of them nonetheless were hesitant to embrace continental currencies instead.

The dollar closed at 1.587 Deut-

sch marks, up from 1.5764 DM on Monday, and at 150.95 yen, up from 150.35 yen.

It gained to 1.3385 Swiss francs from 1.3305 francs, and to 5.3195 French francs from 5.2835 francs.

The dollar was also stronger against the British pound, which closed at \$1.8717, down from \$1.8730.

In earlier European trading, the dollar ended higher.

"The Middle-East situation isn't over yet," said Ray Payne, chief dealer at Manufacturers Hanover in London. "The Iraqis aren't going to move out of Kuwait unless they are pushed and the rest of the world is going to try and stop them going any further."

He added, "There has to be more conflict somewhere I would think." In London, the dollar moved up to 1.5791 Deutsche marks from Monday's close of 1.5725. The U.S. currency rose to 149.655 yen from 149.30.

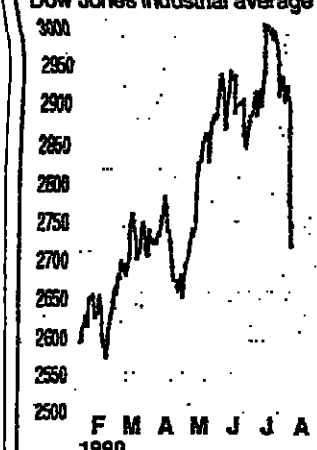
Dealers noted a lot of action in the dollar franc and the British pound, both of which moved up due to their safe-haven status and high yield.

The dollar rose to 5.2825 French francs from 5.2745. The pound moved up to \$1.88155 from \$1.8790. Its trade-weighted index rose 0.3 point to 94.7.

Vol. Assisted Press Aug. 7

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	24.50	24.25	24.50	+0.25
IBM	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Microsoft	34.00	33.00	33.00	-1.00
Oracle	28.00	27.00	27.00	-1.00
Unisys	22.00	21.00	21.00	-1.00
Wang	18.00	17.00	17.00	-1.00
Yield	15.00	14.00	14.00	-1.00
3M	12.00	11.00	11.00	-1.00
Boeing	10.00	9.00	9.00	-1.00
General Electric	8.00	7.00	7.00	-1.00

NYSE Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
239	126	126	491	17	30

Amex Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
239	126	126	491	17	30

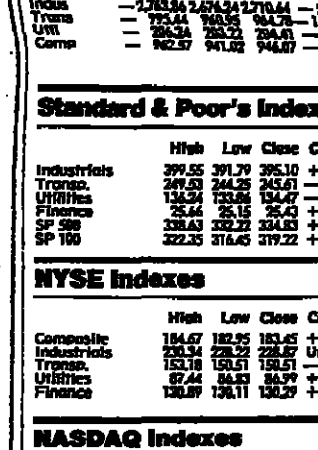
NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
239	126	126	491	17	30

Vol. Assisted Press Aug. 7

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	24.50	24.25	24.50	+0.25
IBM	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Microsoft	34.00	33.00	33.00	-1.00
Oracle	28.00	27.00	27.00	-1.00
Unisys	22.00	21.00	21.00	-1.00
Wang	18.00	17.00	17.00	-1.00
Yield	15.00	14.00	14.00	-1.00
3M	12.00	11.00	11.00	-1.00
Boeing	10.00	9.00	9.00	-1.00
General Electric	8.00	7.00	7.00	-1.00

NYSE Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
239	126	126	491	17	30

Amex Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
239	126	126	491	17	30

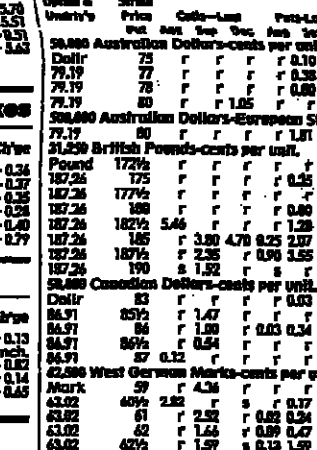
NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
239	126	126	491	17	30

Vol. Assisted Press Aug. 7

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	24.50	24.25	24.50	+0.25
IBM	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Microsoft	34.00	33.00	33.00	-1.00
Oracle	28.00	27.00	27.00	-1.00
Unisys	22.00	21.00	21.00	-1.00
Wang	18.00	17.00	17.00	-1.00
Yield	15.00	14.00	14.00	-1.00
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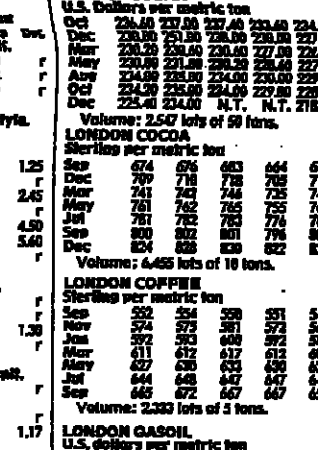
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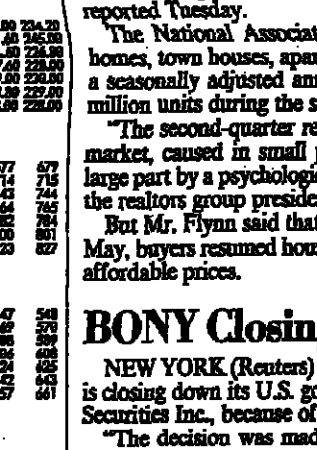
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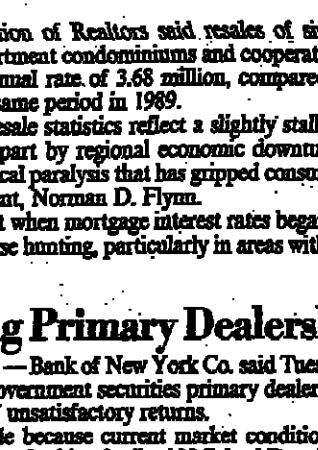
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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Sales of Existing Homes Slip 0.5%

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sales of existing homes slipped 0.5 percent in the second quarter from a year ago, a U.S. real estate trade group reported Tuesday.

The National Association of Realtors said resales of single-family homes, town houses, apartment condominiums and cooperatives totaled a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.68 million, compared with 3.70 million units during the same period in 1989.

"The second-quarter resale statistics reflect a slightly stalled housing market, caused in small part by regional economic downturns and in large part by a psychological paralysis that has gripped consumers," said the realtors group president, Norman D. Flynn.

But Mr. Flynn said that when mortgage interest rates began falling in May, buyers resumed house hunting, particularly in areas with relatively affordable prices.

BONY Closing Primary Dealership

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Bank of New York Co. said Tuesday that it is closing down its U.S. government securities primary dealership, BNY Securities Inc., because of unsatisfactory returns.

"The decision was made because current market conditions are not giving us the returns we were looking for," said Michael Pascale, director of public and investor relations for Bank of New York.

About 40 people in trading and back office functions are included in BNY Securities and 17 of them will be laid off, with the remainder being absorbed in other areas, Mr. Pascale said. Bank of New York inherited the dealership from the takeover of Irving Trust Co. in Dec. 1988.

Emerson Develops a Spin-Off Plan

ST. LOUIS (Reuters) — Emerson Electric Co. said it is developing a plan that, if implemented, would spin off to its shareholders all of the equity interest in a new company that would own Emerson's defense business.

It said it targets completion of the spinoff, if undertaken, by Sept. 30, the close of its fiscal year.

European Markets Stem Fall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Europe's major stock markets were generally higher at the close on Tuesday, helped by bargain hunting after sharp falls in recent days that were linked to higher oil prices and fears of inflation.

Among the bourses showing the biggest bounces were Zurich and Amsterdam.

Analysts said a United Nations' agreement on international sanctions against Iraq calmed nervousness over that country's invasion of Kuwait, although concern remained over the consequences for the world economy.

In London, the world's third-largest stock market after Tokyo and New York, the Financial Times 100-share index ended 0.7 percent higher, at 2,235.80, after being as much as 1.8 percent higher in early trading.

Trading volume totaled 497 million shares, down from 588 million on Monday.

Sentiment was sustained on reassuring reports that tension was

cooling in the Gulf and a firm opening on Wall Street.

Reports that Iraq would allow foreigners to leave Iraq and Kuwait, and a denial from Baghdad that it planned to attack Saudi Arabia, reinforced the early positive trend set by oil shares.

However, oil and defense stocks reeled on late profit-taking, while sectors out of favor as the crisis deepened over the past few days made noticeable progress. Chemicals, industrials, retailers and insurance companies attracted good buying interest.

Elsewhere in Europe:

• Zurich's Swiss Market Index climbed 3.7 percent, to 1,629.3.

The market closed higher on selective bargain hunting, drawing strength from the recovery of European markets and a higher Wall Street opening, dealers said. They said Monday's panic-selling on Middle East worries was overdone and prices had fallen too far, but added concern over the Gulf crisis and higher oil prices remained.

• Amsterdam's ANP-CBS General index rose 2.6 percent, to 110.7.

Brokers said market sentiment remained cautious, however, after Monday's 5.4 percent collapse.

Dealers said it was too soon to say whether the day's recovery would hold.

• The Paris Bourse's CAC-40 index gained 2.15 percent, closing at 1,811.84, as institutional investors returned to buying, but with extreme caution.

• Frankfurt's DAX-30 index rose 1.7 percent, to 1,770.30.

• In Madrid, the General Index rose 3.3 percent, to 2,711.5.

• Moving against the trend, in Milan the MIB General index slipped 0.5 percent, to 956.

The rises in Europe were seen as essentially a technical correction after the steep falls following last week's Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, and concern remained over the consequences of the higher oil prices for inflation.

Suez Unit Buys 51% of Tuffier Money Broker

Reuters

PARIS — A unit of Compagnie de Suez, said Tuesday that it had bought 51 percent of COFREM Finance from the financial services concern Tuffier et Associés for an undisclosed price.

COFREM owns the money broker COFREM SA.

Caisse de Gestion Mobilière, the Suez subsidiary, said it had received permission from the French Credit Establishments Committee to make the purchase. CGM already controls the Corbin Coblentz money broker.

Tuffier's stockbroking arm has filed for bankruptcy and Tuffier is seeking to sell certain units.

Seven individuals working at COFREM control 40 percent of the other shares.

British Airways Profit Soared in First Quarter

Reuters

LONDON — British Airways PLC beat all market estimates on Tuesday with a 62.5 percent leap in first quarter pretax profit to £156 million (£291.7 million) from £96 million.

But the British airline's chairman, Lord King, warned in a statement that "Current events in the Middle East, and particularly their effect on fuel prices, are a matter of concern."

Analysts had been expecting British Airways to post a profit of between £130 and £135 million. Even though the results included a £39 million profit from aircraft sales and lease-backs, analysts said they were impressed by the underlying performance.

"They're excellent figures. The one-off profit from aircraft sales was exactly as expected, so the operating result is really good," said Richard Hannah of UBS/Phillips & Drew.

The airline's shares, however,

continued to be overshadowed by the continuing surge in oil prices. The rise has already prompted major carriers in the United States to seek fare increases, and British Airways warned that it may have to raise fares if oil prices remained at their current level.

BA shares rose one penny to 180 pence after the results were released. Analysts said the rise in oil prices, which reached about \$30 a barrel in London on Tuesday, was a major cause of uncertainty for the group. Since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait last week, oil prices have gained more than 50 percent.

"Obviously, no one knows if the cost of prices will last but it does seem as if the days of cheap oil are over," said one London analyst. "That's bound to impact on British Airways' profits."

Airline spending rose 16.3 percent in the first quarter, with the biggest increases coming from wages, lease costs and landing fees. Fuel costs rose 7.4 percent.

Apart from rising costs, profits were also hit by adverse currency movements. Lord King said this had cut about £30 million off profits at the operating level, resulting in a small fall in overall operating profit, to £123 million from £124 million.

He added that a number of significant initiatives had been introduced to increase productivity and these are expected to reduce costs. Traffic remained buoyant with a 12 percent rise in scheduled passengers to 6.6 million, the group said. Cash generated rose by 70 percent to £279 million, but borrowing also increased to £279 million from £265 million.

The company said that turnover for the first quarter increased 13.7 percent to £1.33 billion from £1.17 billion. Profit after tax surged to £111 million from £82 million.

Anglo American Unit To Get Cash Injection

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Anglo American Corp. of South Africa said it would inject \$14 million (£199.2 million) into its pulp and paper affiliate, Mondi Paper Co. and its associate NTE Ltd.

Anglo American's chairman, Julian Ogilvie Thompson, said both companies are involved in major capital spending programs and that the capital will support further expansion that the companies are planning over the medium to long term. He did not elaborate.

In addition, Anglo American Industrial Corp., part of the Anglo stable and the major shareholder in Mondi with 63.7 percent, plans to reduce its stake in Mondi to 53 percent, while Anglo American's interest will remain unchanged at 30 percent.

Mr. Ogilvie Thompson said that Anglo's sister company, De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., the world's biggest diamond producer, has shown interest in increasing its stake in Mondi to 17 percent from the current 6.3 percent.

As a result of these transactions, De Beers will inject 318 million rand and Anglo American 136 million rand into Mondi.

Mr. Ogilvie Thompson said NTE had spent heavily in recent years buying timber plantations and land for reforestation. The company supplied significant volumes of timber to Mondi and this will increase as forestable land is developed and plantations reach full rotation, he said.

"It will take a number of years before NTE reaches its full potential and becomes entirely self-financing. As a result, the shareholders have agreed to inject 60 million rand into the company," Mr. Ogilvie Thompson said.

Of these funds, some 42 million rand will be paid by De Beers and 18 million rand will be paid by Anglo American.

Because Mondi and NTE are interdependent, it was decided that the shareholdings in both companies should remain identical. Thus Anglo American Industrial Corp. will reduce its stake in NTE to 53 percent, and De Beers will increase its interest to 17 percent. The net effect of the share transaction will be that NTE receives 42 million rand from De Beers and 18 million rand from Anglo American.

De Beers will also pay Anglo American Industrial 2.5 million rand for the small number of shares in both Mondi and NTE that will be sold to adjust the shareholdings in the two companies to the agreed-on levels.

Profits More Than Double at Saga

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OSLO — Saga Petroleum A.S., Norway's biggest privately owned oil company, said Tuesday that its pretax profit more than doubled in the first six months of this year to 389 million kroner (\$62.7 million) from 151 million kroner a year earlier.

Operating profit was up 25 percent to 493 million kroner from 394 million.

Operating revenue climbed to 1.69 billion kroner from 1.48 billion kroner a year earlier.

"The figures for the first half are still improving, compared with the same period last year," Saga said. "However, during the period, oil prices declined from above \$20 a

barrel at the beginning of the year to about \$15 at the end of the half year."

The company said it was expecting full-year profits to be lower than last year's, but added that tension in the Gulf over last week's invasion of Iraq had created wide uncertainty over its prospects for the rest of the year.

Saga was forecasting full-year profits before extraordinary items and taxes of 600 million kroner, down from 911 million in 1989, based on an oil price of \$19.63 per barrel, although the Gulf situation has seen prices rise to nearly \$30 per barrel.

The improved result in the first

half of the year was due to increased sales of petroleum products.

The company produced 9.8 million barrels of oil in the first six months of 1990, with the Oseberg field accounting for 47 percent of this.

The full costs of blocking an exploration well in the Ekofisk field, which last year was hit by an underwater blowout, came to 70 million kroner, the company said, and the figure was included in the interim results.

The results, released before the Oslo stock market opened, were at the higher end of expectations.

(AFP, Reuters)

WPP Profit Surged 77% in Half, Exceeding Expectations

Reuters

LONDON — WPP Group PLC, the international advertising group, reported on Tuesday a 77 percent jump in pretax profit for the first half of the year, surpassing market expectations.

Market analysts said that the group's earnings of £46.03 million (\$86.2 million) looked very solid given difficult conditions in U.S. and U.K. advertising markets during the period.

The market had looked for WPP to make pretax profits of around £44 million, compared with £26.03 million a year earlier.

The company's shares rose 17

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt Commerzbank	London F.T. 100 Index	Paris C.A.C. 40
2500	2400	2200
2400	2300	2100
2300	2200	2000
2200	2100	1900
2100	2000	1800
1900	1900	1700
1800	1800	1600
1700	1700	1500
1600	1600	1400
1500	1500	1300
1400	1400	1200
1300	1300	1100
1200	1200	1000
1100	1100	900
1000	1000	800
900	900	700
800	800	600
700	700	500
600	600	400
500	500	300
400	400	200
300	300	100
200	200	0
100	100	0
0	0	0
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	110.70
Brussels	Stock Index	5833.42
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2182.20
Frankfurt	DAX	1770.30
Helsinki	UNITAS	535.10
London	Financial Times 30	1748.40
London	FT-SE 100	2235.80
Madrid	General Index	271.15
Milan	MIB	961.40
Paris	CAC 40	1811.84
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1239.60
Vienna	Stock Index	652.48
Zurich	SBS	625.40
		Priv. Close
		% Change
		+2.69
		-0.21
		+1.38
		+1.69
		-0.96
		+0.95
		+0.70
		+3.33
		-0.43
		+2.15
		+0.28
		+0.48
		+2.06

Sources: Reuters, AFP

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of shareholders held on 19th July, 1990, it was resolved to pay a dividend of U.S. \$0.05 per share to shareholders of record on 19th July 1990 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupon NP 5, payable on or after 26th July, 1990 with shares being quoted ex-dividend date as from 20th July, 1990.

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OIL: Bush Administration Joins Chorus of Criticism Over Rising Gas Prices

(Continued from first finance page)

In New Jersey, Governor James Florio asked the Bureau of Public Utilities and the state consumer affairs department to investigate the gasoline price increases, which have averaged 5 cents a gallon there.

Jerry Ferrara, executive director of the New Jersey Gasoline Retailers Association, said retailers were not to blame because they are simply passing along wholesale price increases imposed by major oil companies.

Mr. Ferrara called the wholesale price increases "unconscionable." "We had increases that started Thursday, and by Saturday most of the major oil companies had raised their prices by 5 to 8 cents a gallon," Mr. Ferrara said.

Spiral Stalls in Futures

On the New York Mercantile Exchange on Tuesday, speculators skinned profits off the rapid rise in oil prices and at least temporarily stalled the spiraling cost of crude fueled by the Iraq-Kuwait crisis, the Associated Press reported from New York.

But oil traders said the unpredictability of the Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein and the possibility his nation might trigger a total disruption in Middle East oil shipments left the outlook for prices more uncertain than ever.

Traders attributed the declines to speculators who sold oil on the belief that the rapid ramp in prices since last week might be short-lived or subject to more gyrations.

The uncertainty of world energy supplies that has engulfed the markets continued spilling into stocks, bonds, currency and precious metals like gold.

Wholesale oil prices soared to five-year highs in New York on Monday.

The September contract for West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark grade of U.S. crude, jumped \$3.56 to settle at \$28.05 a 42-gallon barrel — its highest price since August 1985.

Among refined petroleum products traded on the exchange Monday, wholesale unleaded gasoline jumped 9.34 cents, to 81.52 cents a gallon, and wholesale home heating oil was up 8.97 cents, to 75.55 cents.

Country/Currency	12 months + 32 ISSUES	ONE-YEAR SAVINGS	6 months + 26 ISSUES
Austria	A.Sch.	\$100	\$272
—hand delivery Vienna	A.Sch.	\$400	\$272
Belgium	B.Fc.	11,000	2,200
Denmark	D.Kr.	3,100	1,200
Finland	F.M.	2,000	1,200
France	F.F.	1,400	1,312
Germany (incl.)	D.M.	600	419
—hand delivery	D.M.	739	361
Great Britain	£	150	105
Greece (incl.)	Dr.	30,000	39,000
—hand delivery Athens	Dr.	41,000	31,000
Ireland	Ir£	155	118
Italy	Lir.	400,000	380,000
Luxembourg	L.F.	11,000	7,200
Netherlands	R.	600	492
Norway (incl.)	N.Kr.	2,200	2,118
—hand delivery	N.Kr.	2,700	1,468
Portugal	Esc.	31,000	39,000
Spain (incl.)	Ptas.	35,000	23,000
—hand delivery Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville	Ptas.	36,000	22,000
—hand delivery Madrid	Ptas.	31,400	25,740
Sweden (incl.)	S.Kr.	2,200	1,440
—hand delivery	S.Kr.	2,800	840
Switzerland	S.F.	500	446
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French	\$	500	275
Africa, Middle East	\$	600	355
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	\$	600	330
Central/Eastern Europe	\$	600	330

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Great Britain	£	150	105
Greece (incl.)	Dr.	30,000	39,000
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Italy	Lir.	400,000	380,000
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Sweden (incl.)	S.Kr.	2,200	1,440
—hand delivery	S.Kr.	2,800	840
Switzerland	S.F.	500	446
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French	\$	500	275
Africa, Middle East	\$	600	355
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	\$	600	330
Central/Eastern Europe	\$	600	330

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NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is
updated twice a year.

[illegible]

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1990

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M		N		O		P		Q		R		S		T		U		V		W		X		Y		Z		AA		AB		AC		AD		AE		AF		AG		AH		AI		AJ		AK		AL		AM		AN		AO		AP		AQ		AR		AS		AT		AU		AV		AW		AX		AY		AZ		BA		BB		BC		BD		BE		BF		BG		BH		BI		BJ		BK		BL		BM		BN		BO		BP		BQ		BR		BS		BT		BU		BV		BW		BX		BY		BZ		CA		CB		CC		CD		CE		CF		CG		CH		CI		CJ		CK		CL		CM		CN		CO		CP		CQ		CR		CS		CT		CU		CV		CW		CX		CY		CZ		DA		DB		DC		DD		DE		DF		DG		DH		DI		DJ		DK		DL		DM		DN		DO		DP		DQ		DR		DS		DT		DU		DV		DW		DX		DY		DZ		EA		EB		EC		ED		EE		EF		EG		EH		EI		EJ		EK		EL		EM		EN		EO		EP		EQ		ER		ES		ET		EU		EV		EW		EX		EY		EZ		FA		FB		FC		FD		FE		FF		FG		FH		FI		FJ		FK		FL		FM		FN		FO		FP		FQ		FR		FS		FT		FU		FV		FW		FX		FY		FZ		GA		GB		GC		GD		GE		GF		GG		GH		GI		GJ		GK		GL		GM		GN		GO		GP		GQ		GR		GS		GT		GU		GV		GW		GX		GY		GZ		HA		HB		HC		HD		HE		HF		HG		HH		HI		HJ		HK		HL		HM		HN		HO		HP		HQ		HR		HS		HT		HU		HV		HW		HX		HY		HZ		IA		IB		IC		ID		IE		IF		IG		IH		II		IJ		IK		IL		IM		IN		IO		IP		IQ		IR		IS		IT		IU		IV		IW		IX		IY		IZ		JA		JB		JC		JD		JE		JF		JG		JH		JI		JJ		JK		JL		JM		JN		JO		JP		JQ		JR		JS		JT		JU		JV		JW		JX		JY		JZ		KA		KB		KC		KD		KE		KF		KG		KH		KI		KJ		KK		KL		KM		KN		KO		KP		KQ		KR		KS		KT		KU		KV		KW		KX		KY		KZ		LA		LB		LC		LD		LE		LF		LG		LH		LI		LJ		LK		LM		LN		LO		LP		LQ		LR		LS		LT		LU		LV		LW		LX		LY		LZ		MA		MB		MC		MD		ME		MF		MG		MH		MI		MJ		MK		ML		MM		MN		MO		MP		MQ		MR		MS		MT		MU		MV		MW		MX		MY		MZ		NA		NB		NC		ND		NE		NF		NG		NH		NI		NJ		NK		NL		NM		NN		NO		NP		NQ		NR		NS		NT		NU		NV		NW		NX		NY		NZ		OA		OB		OC		OD		OE		OF		OG		OH		OI		OJ		OK		OL		OM		ON		OO		OP		OQ		OR		OS		OT		OU		OV		OW		OX		OY		OZ		PA		PB		PC		PD		PE		PF		PG		PH		PI		PJ		PK		PL		PM		PN		PO		PP		PQ		PR		PS		PT		PU		PV		PW		PX		PY		PZ		QA		QB		QC		QD		QE		QF		QG		QH		QI		QJ		QK		QL		QM		QN		QO		QP		QQ		QR		QS		QT		QU		QV		QW		QX		QY		QZ		RA		RB		RC		RD		RE		RF		RG		RH		RI		RJ		RK		RL		RM		RN		RO		RP		RQ		RR		RS		RT		RU		RV		RW		RX		RY		RZ		SA		SB		SC		SD		SE		SF		SG		SH		SI		SJ		SK		SL		SM		SN		SO		SP		SQ		SR		SS		ST		SU		SV		SW		SX		SY		SZ		TA		TB		TC		TD		TE		TF		TG		TH		TI		TJ		TK		TL		TM		TN		TO		TP		TQ		TR		TS		TT		TU		TV		TW		TX		TY		TZ		UA		UB		UC		UD		UE		UF		UG		UH		UI		UJ		UK		UL		UM		UN		UO		UP		UQ		UR		US		UT		UU		UV		UW		UX		UY		UZ		VA		VB		VC		VD		VE		VF		VG		VH		VI		VJ		VK		VL		VM		VN		VO		VP		VQ		VR		VS		VT		VU		VV		VW		VX		VY		VZ		WA		WB		WC		WD		WE		WF		WG		WH		WI		WJ		WK		WL		WM		WN		WO		WP		WQ		WR		WS		WT		WU		WV		WW		WX		WY		WZ		XA		XB		XC		XD		XE		XF		XG		XH		XI		XJ		XK		XL		XM		XN		XO		XP		XQ		XR		XS		XT		XU		XV		XW		XX		XY		XZ		YA		YB		YC		YD		YE		YF		YG		YH		YI		YJ		YK		YL		YM		YN		YO		YP		YQ		YR		YS		YT		YU		YV		YW		YX		YZ		ZA		ZB		ZC		ZD		ZE		ZF		ZG		ZH		ZI		ZJ		ZK		ZL		ZM		ZN		ZO		ZP		ZQ		ZR		ZS		ZT		ZU		ZV		ZW		ZX		ZY		ZZ	
1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	25																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	

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Sales Figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 25 weeks plus the current week but do not include trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounts to 25 percent or more, the figures are based on the new share count and are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, the figures are annual disclosures based on the latest declaration.

— In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act or securities assumed by such court.

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SPORTS

Over Their Heads in Hot Water at Shoal Creek

Golfers Arriving for PGA Championship Find Themselves Thrust Into Civil Rights Debate

By Sally Jenkins

Washington Post Service

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama — There were no picket lines or protests at Shoal Creek Country Club, just an uncomfortable silence. The golfers drifted into town for the PGA Championship with something like wariness, caught squarely between a civil rights issue and a prestigious tournament.

Formerly all-white Shoal Creek has been the focus of controversy since June, when its founder, Hall Thompson, acknowledged that the club discriminated against blacks. After civil rights leaders threatened to protest the tournament and sponsors withdrew television advertising, a compromise was reached last week as the club agreed to accept a black immediately as an honorary member and consider taking in another black under its regular membership process.

But it didn't end there. Debate has persisted as golf has been labeled a haven for discrimination, and no one is sure whether the PGA that starts Thursday will be more of a championship or a discussion.

The golfers were largely insulated from the controversy, but with their arrival Monday they confronted it and some disturbing questions. Some chose not to deal with them, preferring to dwell on the tournament, the last major of the season.

"I'm here to play golf," said Hubert Green. "It's the PGA, it's a major championship. I'm not going to talk about it, I'm going to play golf."

It was an unfamiliar position, and in some cases even an awkward one for men used to contemplating nothing more serious, though admittedly wrenching, than livelihoods that depend on the flight of a dimpled ball. There was two-time U.S. Open champion Scott Simpson, worrying over constitutional questions with his golf bag on his shoulder, here was 1977 PGA Championship titlist Larry Wadkins weighing responsibilities on the practice tee, and two-time PGA winner Dave Stockton waiting his lunch but passing to consider longer, the 1984 PGA champion at Shoal Creek, calls Thompson a good friend but considered withdrawing before the compromise was reached. Trevino, a Mexican American, experienced ostracism early in his career.

"I didn't know if there was going to be a golf tournament the way things were going," he said. "I don't like to get into controversy, I think they're going to make it right."

It was indicative of how sensitive the issue is that even the golfers' reticence to comment had become something of an issue in itself. "I don't understand their reasoning," Simpson said. "I guess they're afraid they'll offend somebody."

One question the players are grappling with is whether golf bodies have been indifferent in staging tournaments at clubs with discriminatory policies. The next four PGA Championships and four of the next five



Lee Trevino: 'Times change, man. This isn't 1863 or 1864, it's 1990. If a man can afford to join a club and conducts himself properly, it shouldn't matter what color he is. It was going to happen eventually.'

U.S. Opens are scheduled to be held at clubs with no black members. Reportedly, 17 of 43 PGA Tour sites do not have black members. Previously, host clubs were selected on the basis of quality of course and marketability.

"You don't think they were looking for all-white clubs, do you?" Stockton said. "They were looking for the best courses."

In response, the PGA Tour, which oversees the regular men's events, already has announced that it will ban clubs with exclusionary policies from hosting tournaments in the future. The PGA of America, which oversees this event, has scheduled an announcement for Wednesday on its new site selection policy, and the U.S. Golf Association is re-evaluating its clubs as well.

There was welcome news to Trevino, who recalled instances in the early 1960s when he was denied permission to play at some clubs.

"Times change, man," he said. "This isn't 1863 or 1864, it's 1990. If a man can afford to join a club and conducts himself properly, it shouldn't matter what the hell color he is. It was going to happen eventually."

But those actions won't necessarily resolve the issue either. A common response from private clubs in recent weeks to inquiries about membership practices is that no blacks have applied. Trevino contended that a subtle form of discouragement has been at work. "The reason is they probably knew they'd get turned down," he said. "I wouldn't go anywhere I'm not welcome, not a golf course, or a bar, or a restaurant, or somebody's home."

The chief question confronting the sport's authorities, and the players, is to what extent they are answerable to the exclusionary policies of private clubs. Golf's governing bodies

always have prided themselves on a so-called "color-blind" sport, with no evident drug or misconduct problems. So there is a pervasive sense of being taken aback at the discovery of such a major problem. According to Wadkins, if there was an offense, it was a certain blind spot.

"I don't think anything has ever been intentional," he said. "I don't think the players feel they slighted minorities. It wasn't callousness. We didn't check the membership lists. Nobody did. Maybe it's wrong the tournaments have been held there and organizations condoned it. But it was not intentional."

Stockton, who has close ties to the PGA of America and will captain the U.S. Ryder Cup team next year, said pro golfers may feel out of their depth when discussing the issue. Golf is a game that requires a large measure of self-absorption, is extremely insular as well, and close examination of outside issues is not conducive to championship play.

"Just because we play golf doesn't make us smarter," Stockton said. "A lot of people seem to think the more golf tournaments you win, the smarter you are."

"I think a lot of us didn't realize there was a problem. We're golfers, not politicians. I mean, if I influence one 9- or 10-year-old kid by the way I play, white or black, then I've had a great week. You don't do it with words."

There also was some sentiment that the PGA Tour and PGA of America have been more conscientious on the issue than they have been given credit for. A portion of the income from the PGA Tour is given to a wide range of charitable causes. Over the last two years the tour has worked with various city programs to develop affordable municipal courses, including a cash contribution and other aid to inner city programs in Detroit and Miami. According to Stockton, there already have been discussions about allocating revenue from the Ryder Cup to golf scholarships for minorities.

"The opportunity is there," said Wadkins, the son of a truck driver, who didn't find golf easily accessible. "Not as much as it should have been, but they're trying to rectify that."

Side by side with the economics of the issue is the fact that private clubs have the right to free assembly. But the decisions by the PGA Tour and PGA of America on site selections mean that clubs must make a decision: continue exclusionary policies or forfeit their roles as tournament hosts. In a community such as Birmingham, to which the PGA Championship will bring an estimated \$30 million in business, that becomes a highly complicated choice.

"I think it's more complicated than strictly a black or white issue," Simpson said. "It's easy to jump on the bandwagon. But at the same time golf does need to open itself more to minorities."

PGA Tour Leaders

Scoring Leaders
1. Greg Norman, 68.92; 2. Larry Mize, 69.54; 3. Peter Jacobson, 69.75; 4. Hale Irwin, 69.81; 5. Tim Simpson, 69.82; 6. Mark Calcavecchia, 69.84; 7. Tom Kite, 69.88; 8. Paul Azinger, 69.88; 9. Fred Couples, 69.90; 10. 2 tied with 70.00.

Driving Distance
1. Tom Purser, 276.3; 2. Davis Love III, 275.4; 3. Greg Norman, 274.7; 4. John Adams and Neil Lancaster, 274.6; 5. Bill Sander, 273.8; 6. Dan Foran, 273.2; 7. Duffy Waldorf, 273.0; 8. Lon Hinkle, 272.8; 9. Mark Calcavecchia, 272.5.

Driving Accuracy
1. Calvin Peete, 83.0; 2. Doug Tewell, 80.1; 3. David Edwards, 79.8; 4. Hale Irwin, 78.8; 5. Larry Mize, 78.6; 6. Curtis Strange, 77.2; 7. Brian Tansky, 76.8; 8. Corey Pavin, 76.5; 9. Scott Hoch, 76.0; 10. John Inman, 75.5.

Greens in Regulation
1. Tom Kite, 70.4; 2. Brian Jacobson, 69.8; 3. Florentine and Curtis Strange, 69.6; 4. Bobby Wadkins, 69.7; 5. Fred Couples, 69.6; 7. Tim Simpson, 69.4; 8. Gil Morgan, 69.1; 9. Hale Irwin, 69.0; 10. Doug Tewell, 67.8.

Putting Leaders
1. Payne Stewart, 1.739; 2. Larry Rinker, 1.750; 3. George Burns, 1.752; 4. Greg Norman, Steve Felt and Brian Tansky, 1.754; 7. Paul Azinger, 1.755; 8. 3 tied with 1.757.

Par Breakers
1. Greg Norman, 227; 2. Mark Calcavecchia, 225; 3. Payne Stewart, 220; 4. Steve Elkington and Gene Sauers, 207; 6. Bob Tway, 206.7; 7. Tim Simpson, 205; 8. Robert Gomez and Hale Irwin, 204; 10. Paul Azinger, 202.

Eagle Leaders
1. Fred Couples, 10; 2. Paul Azinger, 9; 3. John Adams, Jay Don Blake, Andrew Magee, Don Shirley, Jr., Scott Verplank and Fuzzy Zoeller, 8; 8 tied with 7.

Birdie Leaders
1. Ted Schulz, 278; 2. Steve Elkington and Mike Hulbert, 275; 4. Mark Calcavecchia, 273; 5. Gene Sauers, 270; 6. Mike Donald, 268; 7. Billy Andrade and Tim Simpson, 262; 8. Jim Gallagher, Jr., 261; 10. Steve Pate, 259.

Scram Trials
1. Paul Azinger, 68.2; 2. David Frost, 65.7; 3. Larry Mize, 65.5; 4. John Inman, 63.7; 5. Billy Mayfair, 61.9; 6. Barry Jassby, 60.7; 7. Billy Andrade, 60.7; 8. Bob Eastwood, 59.8; 9. Morris Halesky, 59.2; 10. Curtis Strange, 58.5.

Overall Ranking
1. Paul Azinger, 164; 2. Steve Elkington, 212; 3. Gene Sauers, 225; 4. Greg Norman, 251; 5. Tim Simpson, 265; 6. Mark Calcavecchia, 268; 7. Ian Baker-Finch, 328; 8. Tom Kite, 350; 9. Brian Tansky, 353; 10. Craig Stadler, 365.

SIDELINES

NBA Lakers Sign Dallas Star Perkins

INGLEWOOD, California (AP) — Forward Sam Perkins has signed a multiyear contract with the Los Angeles Lakers of the National Basketball Association for what has been reported as a \$3-million-a-year deal. The signing, three days after the Lakers traded Orlando Woolridge to the Denver Nuggets and amid reports they may be ready to waive Michael Cooper, increased speculation the team is intent on re-designing its roster. The Los Angeles Times, citing an undisclosed source, reported Monday the Lakers are considering sending forward A.C. Green and guard Byron Scott to the Cleveland Cavaliers for forward John Williams and guard Craig Ehlo.

"I didn't want to start all over with another team that was building for another four or five years, because I'll be old and gray by then in the NBA sense," Perkins said late Monday at a news conference announcing his signing.

Perkins, 29, played six seasons for the Dallas Mavericks, who selected him with the fourth pick in the 1984 collegiate draft after he played at the University of North Carolina with Laker star James Worthy. A 6-foot, 9½-inch, 257-pounder (207 meters, 116 kilograms), Perkins averaged 15.9 points and 7.5 rebounds in 76 games last season.

For his career, Perkins has averaged 14.4 points and 8.0 rebounds while shooting 47.7 percent from the field and 81.4 percent from the foul line.

Soviet, NHL Spat Over Player Grows

MONTREAL (AP) — The National Hockey League has given the Soviet Union until Wednesday to confirm its participation in two exhibition series or both may be canceled, according to the Montreal Canadiens' general manager, Serge Savard.

Yuri Korolev, vice-president of the Soviet Ice Hockey Federation, and Igor Dmitriev, assistant coach of the national team, said at the Goodwill Games in Seattle they would notify the league Wednesday that the two series would be canceled in protest against Detroit's signing of Sergei Fedorov, one of the top 20-year-old players in the world. He quit the national team prior to the games and quickly signed with the Red Wings. Savard said Monday and that the NHL has demanded written confirmation by Wednesday from the Soviet sports ministry that the series will take place.

Dickerson Joins NFL Colts, Injured

ANDERSON, Indiana (AP) — The Indianapolis Colts, who waited 11 days for star running back Eric Dickerson to show up at their National Football League training camp, found when he did that he couldn't pass their physical and the Indianapolis News quoted unnamed sources Tuesday as saying Dickerson had returned to Los Angeles but planned to return in a week to take the physical again.

Dickerson, fined \$16,500 for his absence, failed the physical Monday because of "a strained left hamstring, which Dickerson sustained on his own during training," the team said in a brief statement.

Chris Chandler, the Indianapolis Colts' disgraced quarterback, agreed Monday to a renegotiated contract with the Tampa Bay Buccaneers (AP). Greg LeMond, out with an injury since winning his third Tour de France last month, will ride in next week's Tour of the Netherlands, organizers reported.

Quotable
Atlanta announcer Skip Carey, reporting a crowd of about 6,000 at a Braves game: "It's a partial sellout."

BOOKS

A PARROT WITHOUT A NAME: The Search for the Last Unknown Birds on Earth

By Don Stapp. Illustrated. 239 pages. \$19.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Gerald Gold

BIRDWATCHING — or birding, the term most devotees now prefer — conjures up images of leisurely walks through leafy glades and sun-drenched meadows or, at its most strenuous, "big day" competitions to amass the longest list of sightings.

But there is another world of birding, an arcane world of dangerous exploration and an obsessive search for knowledge, a world in which shooting birds remains an acceptable method of scientific research, a world where the razor-billed curassow ends up as soup on the evening menu rather than on the specimen table.

This is the world evoked in this lively, highly readable and information-packed account by Don Stapp, a poet, journalist and birder, who accompanied two renowned ornithologists from Louisiana State University, Ted Parker and John O'Neill, into uncharted Peruvian jungle.

Although the holy grail of the two expeditions Stapp describes was the finding of heretofore unseen and undescribed species, most of the work involved the mundane labor of finding, seeing, collecting, identifying, examining

and skinning hundreds of specimens for use in taxonomic studies.

But this is a story not only about scientific research, but also about the kinds of men and women who devote their lives to the pursuit of knowledge; about the endless beauty and sometimes terrifying obstacles of the jungle; about getting lost and getting sick; about the habits of some of the strangest creatures humans have ever encountered; about the often narrow-minded yet just as often altruistic world of the academy; and about the excitement of exploration and the thrill of discovery.

It's also about all the things that go wrong when the comfortable world of technical civilization is left behind.

The book seems on occasion capriciously organized, with sometimes disconcerting flashbacks and digressions. And, although Stapp writes about the photography that is closely related to the work of the expeditions, there are only a few small and individual black-and-white photos that add nothing to our enjoyment or understanding.

In 1985, Stapp went to South America on his own and joined Parker and his colleagues in northern Peru. Parker is described as the world's leading authority on bird behavior in the equatorial New World, or neotropics, and Stapp quotes Roger Tory Peterson, the father of modern birding, as saying, "In the neotropics, Parker is supreme."

In 1987, Stapp accompanied O'Neill on a trip down the Rio Sheiba in Peru. O'Neill is renowned for having identified more new species of birds than any living ornithologist.

As Stapp points out, O'Neill changed the course of neotropical ornithology a quarter of a century ago, when the prevailing wisdom held that there were no new species to be discovered. If there is one aspect of the Peruvian jungle that overshadows all else, it is the immense variety of bird life. "Ted Parker," Stapp writes, "has identified 23 particular habitat types from the pelagic waters offshore to the Amazon lowlands."

Underlying all is the fear of what is happening to the planet's dwindling natural resources, but while Stapp is acutely aware of the stakes, he does not proselytize obtrusively; he prefers to tell an absorbing story and to explain many of the wonders of the earth.

Gerald Gold is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	Rank	Title	Author
1	1	THE BURDEN OF PROOF, by Scott Turow	1
2	2	MESSAGE FROM NAM, by Danielle Steel	2
3	3	COYOTE WANTS, by Tony Hillman	3
4	4	THE STAND, by Stephen King	4
5	5	SEPTEMBER, by Rosemary Wiseman	5
6	6	THE ADJUST, by Robert B. Parker	6
7	7	OR, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO, by Robert Bly	7
8	8	THE BURNING ULTIMATUM, by Robert Bly	8
9	9	AN INCONVENIENT WOMAN, by Dominique Dumas	9
10	10	DRAGON, by Clive Cussler	10
11	11	KILLING MISTER WATSON, by Peter Matthiessen	11
12	12	MOUNTAIN LAUREL, by Jude Deverson	12
13	13	SULLIVAN'S STRING, by Lawrence Sanders	13

14	14	HAMMERHEAD, Dale Brown	1
15	15	DANCE WITH THE DEVIL, by Kirk Douglas	1

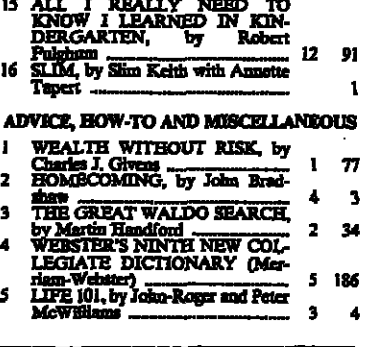
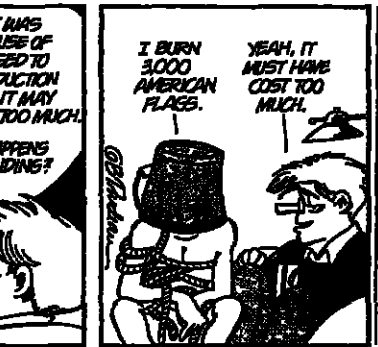
NONFICTION

1	1	MEN AT WORK, by George F. Will	1
2	2	DAVE BARRY TURNS 40, by Dave Barry	2
3	3	MEGATRENDS 2000, John Naisbitt and Patricia Aburdene	3
4	4	BARBARANS AT THE GATE, by Boyan Burrell and John H. Coatsworth	4
5	5	FATHER SON & CO., by Thomas H. Davenport and Peter H. Davenport	5
6	6	THE POLITICS OF RICH AND POOR, by Kevin Phillips	6
7	7	IT WAS ON THE WAY TO ILLINOIS, by Robert Fulghum	7
8	8	BEHIND THE MASK, by Dave Karger with Alan Shapiro	8
9	9	CAPIAN, by Francis Burton, by Edward Rieu	9
10	10	DON'T SHOOT, IT'S ONLY ME, by Bob Hope with Melville Shavelson	10
11	11	YOU JUST DON'T UNDERSTAND, by Deborah Tannen	11
12	12	LIAR'S POKER, by Michael Lewis	12
13	13	A NATURAL HISTORY OF THE SENSES, by Diane Ackerman	13
14	14	MY LIFE IN THREE ACTS, by Jane Fonda with Larry Green	14
15	15	ALL I REALLY NEED TO KNOW I LEARNED IN KINDERGARTEN, by Robert Fulghum	15
16	16	SLIM, by Slim Keith with Annette Taper	16

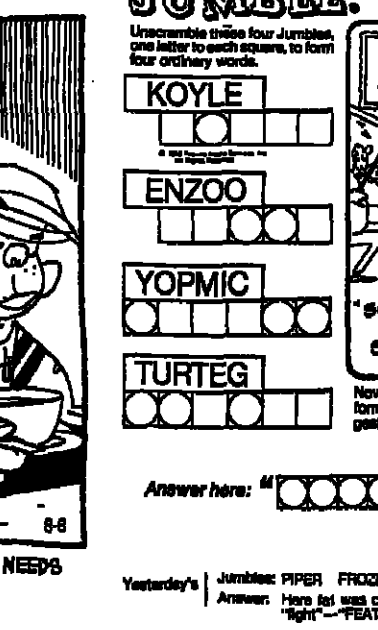
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	1	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens	1
2	2	RECOMBINING, by John Bradshaw	2
3	3	THE GREAT WALDO SEARCH, by Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (Merriam-Webster)	3
4	4	LIFE III, by John Rogers and Peter McWilliams	4

DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



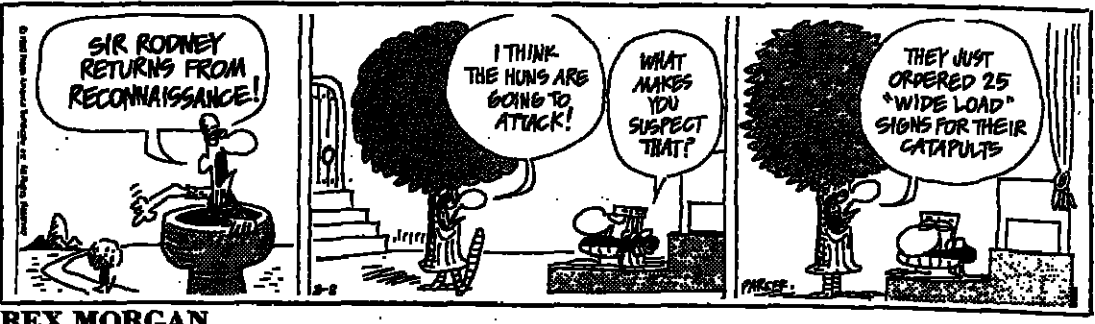
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



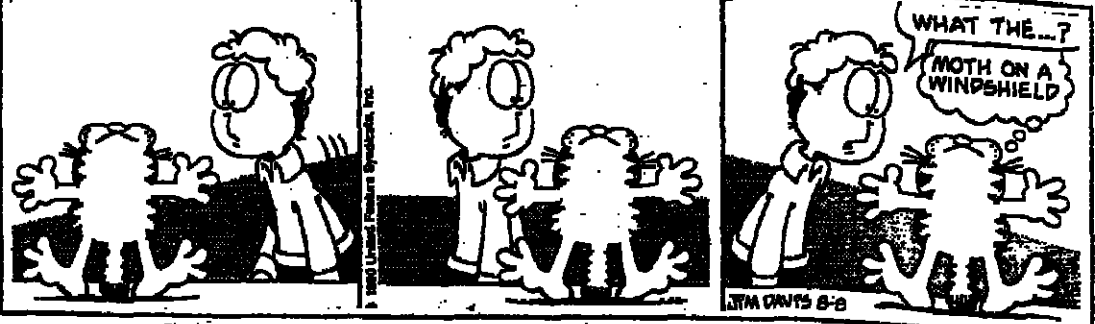
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS

Pirates Sweep Phils for Lead in NL East

Mets Drop 1½ Games Behind in Race After Losing 3d Straight to Cardinals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The tenacious Pittsburgh Pirates are again in undisputed possession of first place in the National League East Division, thanks to a rookie fresh from Double A minor-league ball and a pair of heavy hitters, Barry Bonds and Bobby Bonilla.

The Pirates also got strong support from their bullpen as they swept a doubleheader Monday against the Philadelphia Phillies.

Pittsburgh won the first game easily, 10-1, then took 10 innings to win the nightcap, 4-3, after a one-hour, 47-minute rain delay in Philadelphia.

The victories snapped a first place tie in the division with the New York Mets, who lost to the St. Louis Cardinals, 5-1. Pittsburgh now leads by 1½ games.

The Pirates' manager, Jim Leyland, faced with 15 games in 13 days, brought up Randy Tomlin from the club's Double A Eastern League team in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to start the first game of the doubleheader.

Tomlin, in his major league debut, carried a two-hit shutout into

the ninth and settled for a complete game five-hitter. He walked two and struck out six.

After allowing one hit through six innings, Tomlin gave up three hits and one run in the Phillies ninth.

"I was nervous," Tomlin said. "I've been watching Von Hayes

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

and those guys since I was a kid, all my life. It was an honor to pitch against them."

The Pirates gave Tomlin plenty of offensive support, getting 17 hits, with two home runs, a triple and four doubles.

Bonilla had a major-league career-high five hits, one a run-scoring triple, and Bonds hit a home run, singled twice and got a career-high five runs batted in. Gary Redus hit a double and a homer.

Pittsburgh won the nightcap by tying the score on Mike LaValle's three-run homer in the sixth and winning it on Sid Bream's RBI double in the 10th.

Bonilla singled with one out in the 10th off Roger McDowell and took second on a single by R.J.

Reynolds before Bream doubled to left, scoring Bonilla.

Cardinals 5, Mets 1: Jose Oquendo hit a two-run double in a five-run second inning in St. Louis and Rex Hudler singled, doubled and tripled for the Cardinals, who beat the Mets for the third straight time. Hudler also made an outstanding catch in the outfield and threw a runner out at the plate.

Astros 4, Giants 1: In Houston, Bill Doran hit a two-run homer against San Francisco, Bill Glickson pitched his first complete game in almost three years and the Astros won their fifth straight.

Houston took a 2-0 lead in the fourth on two walks and RBI singles by Craig Biggio and Glenn Wilson. Doran homered in the fifth following a walk to Glickson.

Royals 5, White Sox 4: In an American League game in Kansas City, Gerald Perry's two-run double and two errors by Chicago catcher Carlton Fisk led to a five-run third inning for the Royals.

Kansas City's victory, coupled with Minnesota's 6-0 loss to Milwaukee, lifted the Royals out of last place in the West Division.

Brewers 6, Twins 0: In Minneapolis, Darryl Hamilton and Jim

Gantner each drove in two runs and Ron Robinson pitched a six-hitter for his first shutout in the majors as Milwaukee ended an eight-game losing streak.

Yankees 2, Indians 1: Rookie Kevin Maas broke a sixth-inning tie with his 11th home run in 92 major league at-bats after Roberto Kelly also had homered for the Yankees in New York.

Rangers 4, Blue Jays 3: In Arlington, Texas, the Rangers trapped two runners in the ninth to hold off Toronto.

With the Rangers ahead by 4-2, the Blue Jays got two runners on base with one out in the ninth. Manny Lee singled in one run but pinch runner Kenny Williams was thrown out at third by center fielder Gary Pettis. Mookie Wilson then reached base on shortstop Jeff Henson's throwing error, but first baseman Rafael Palmeiro recovered and threw home, catching Lee in a rundown for the final out.

The Rangers scored three runs in the third on Julio Franco's two-run double and Palmeiro's RBI double. They made it 4-2 in the fourth when Harold Baines singled and scored on Steve Buechele's squeeze bunt.

(AP, UPI)



The Mets' Dave Magadan tried to score from second on a single but left fielder Rex Hudler fired home and Todd Zeile made the tag.

New Boss of U.S. Soccer Promises Shakeup

By Steve Berkowitz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—A little more than 24 hours after being elected president of the U.S. Soccer Federation, Alan Rothenberg said he will be leading a complete review of the organization as it moves toward organizing a national professional outdoor league that should begin play no later than the fall of 1992.

The U.S. national team's coach, Bob Gansler, could be a casualty of the re-evaluation which, Rothenberg said Monday, would include "everything from the receiptist to Mr. Gansler."

"That doesn't necessarily reflect poorly on any of them," said Rothenberg, who soundly defeated the incumbent president, Werner Fricker, and the federation's treasurer, Paul Stiehl, in the election at

the conclusion of the USSF's annual meeting in Orlando, Florida.

"We will look at everything and retain what's working and change what's not working," Rothenberg said.

Gansler, who was hired by Fricker, received considerable criticism for the U.S. team's performance while qualifying for, and playing in, this year's World Cup finals.

"When the boss changes in any operation, it's safe to assume there will be other changes as well," said Gansler, who added that he had not spoken with Rothenberg. "This is not something I can influence right now."

Gansler's position probably will not be enhanced if, as expected, Franz Beckenbauer, who coached West Germany to the 1990 World Cup championship, becomes the

team's technical director. Beckenbauer "will be coming aboard," said Fricker, who will continue to serve on the board of directors for the USSF and the 1994 World Cup organizing committee.

The USSF board of directors approved a resolution that set a timetable for the formation of a national pro outdoor league. Five to seven people will be named to a committee that will have until next year's annual meeting to determine the league's teams, administration and rules.

Twelve to 16 teams are to be selected from the approximately 60 now playing in either the American Soccer League, Western Soccer League, Indoor Soccer League or American Indoor Soccer League. Teams now playing on a semi-pro basis will also be considered if they have proper financial backing.

The league's players are to be employed full time, and its schedule is to run for six to eight months.

It will be the United States' first national pro outdoor league since the North American Soccer League, which folded in 1984, and it will fulfill a commitment the USSF made to FIFA, soccer's international governing body, when successfully bidding to host the 1994 World Cup finals.

Rothenberg, a 54-year-old lawyer from Los Angeles, said he planned to lead in a style he called "180 degrees opposite" from that of Fricker, USSF's president since 1984.

"I want to get the best people around me, delegate and give them the support they need," Rothenberg said. "I don't profess to be an



Rothenberg: "180 degrees."

expert in playing, coaching or refereeing the game."

But as soccer commissioner of the 1984 Olympics, he built a reputation as an expert administrator and manager. That reputation prompted FIFA to encourage Rothenberg's candidacy through Chuck Calé, another Los Angeles attorney and veteran of the 1984 Olympic organizing committee.

Calé, who is now an assistant to the U.S. Olympic Committee's president, Robert Helmick, will be part of a 10-person transition committee that, Rothenberg said, will spend the next 60 or so days evaluating the USSF and making recommendations to him and the board of directors.

After being suspended Monday, Leach agreed to go into drug rehabilitation. He was placed on the 60-day disqualified list, and outfielder Mark Leonard was recalled from Phoenix to take Leach's spot.

Leach, who disappeared from the Toronto Blue Jays from Aug. 22 to Aug. 27, 1987, because of marital problems and took a one-day unexplained absence from the Texas Rangers on May 8, 1989, also was remorseful.

"I'm truly sorry this has happened," he said in a statement. "I know I have disappointed my family, my teammates and the Giants. I'm sorry for letting them down, and I hope I can get this behind me and get back to baseball."

Leach, 33, was signed as a free agent in training camp after being released by the Atlanta Braves. The former baseball and football star at Michigan had also played for the Detroit Tigers.

■ **No Surgery for Mattingly**

New York Yankees first baseman Don Mattingly has been told

Giants' Leach Banned For Failing Drug Test

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO—Rick Leach, who hit key home runs in the San Francisco Giants' back-to-back victories two weeks ago over the National League's West Division leaders, the Cincinnati Reds, has been suspended by major league baseball officials for failing a drug test.

Leach, who was hitting .293 with two home runs and 16 runs batted in, had played a key role in the recent surge by the Giants as they cut the Reds' lead in the division from 11 games two weeks ago to five. Leach had been filling in for the injured Kevin Bass in right field and Will Clark at first base.

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■ **No Surgery for Mattingly**

New York Yankees first baseman Don Mattingly has been told



Leach: Keyed Giants' rally.

to remain on an exercise program designed to treat a bulging disc in his lower back. The Associated Press reported from New York.

Mattingly, placed on the 21-day disabled list on July 25, has been told that surgery will not help his condition. He was examined Monday in Los Angeles by Dr. Robert Watkins.

"Mattingly has been recommended to stay on a prescribed exercise program for one week until he becomes pain free," the Yankees said in a statement.

"The inflammation has not settled down yet," said the Yankees' physician, Stuart Hershon, who added that Mattingly gets injections of local anesthesia to help his back spasms.

Sheikh Fahed: A Man Who Died as He Had Lived

International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Soccer has had its share of old soldiers calling the administrative shots. But Sheikh Fahed al Ahmad al Sabah is probably the first head of a national football federation to die with a pistol in his hand trying to defend his principles and his principality.

According to the reports, the 45-year-old sheikh, the youngest brother of Kuwait's emir, died as he had approached sports: Acting first, rationalizing later if the chance arises.

Sheikh Fahed, just recently elected a vice president of soccer's world body, FIFA, was killed outside the royal palace in Kuwait when Iraqi troops invaded last Thursday. So we shall never know if his mixture of the impulsive and the diplomatic, his relative youth and obvious financial independence, would have helped put a brake on soccer's corruption.

In sport, he could talk his way out of his flares. Moreover, after becoming a member of the International Olympic Committee in 1981, he demonstrated the persuasiveness needed to get warring Iran and Iraq to the Games in Seoul.

He was far less successful in combat, although in 1967 he was lucky. He took up the Palestinian cause, was wounded, captured in Israel and executed after exhausting negotiations. This time, a fellow Arab's bullet was less forgiving.

WHAT has this to do with sport? Everything. Sheikh Fahed's fights were usually to do with soccer, with thoroughbred horse racing, with Olympic politics. And sometimes impulse ruled him more than reason.

Many of us first set eyes on him at the 1982 World Cup in Spain. He was Kuwait's sporting ambassador, its spokesman and cheerleader. Having been educated in England, in the classroom and at military academy, he was a supporter of London's smoothest team, West Ham United.

He sought to hire West Ham's manager, Ron Greenwood, to mold the Kuwaiti players whom the sheikh could enrich only in Cadillac and mansions. Greenwood was tempted but unavailable. Kuwait's neighbor, the United Arab Emirates, had enticed away England's manager, the late Don Revie, and Greenwood filled the breach for his own country.

Sheikh Fahed, being a man of charm and wit, and a man to whom soccer coaches were easy come, easy go—he hired and fired six in seven

years—uttered his equivalent of the English cliché, "Football's a funny old game," and turned to Carlos Alberto Pereira of Brazil. And in that 1982 World Cup, Kuwait narrowly lost, 1-0, to England.

It was, however, an earlier 4-1 reverse against France, that showed the sheikh's wrath. The Kuwaitis felt cheated when a whistle in the crowd caused their players to stop but the Soviet referee allowed France to score.

For nine minutes anarchy threatened. High in the VIP area, Sheikh Fahed made gestures that

looked to all the world like he was calling his players off the field. He then strode to the touchline, apparently speaking harshly to the referee.

The referee changed his decision, the match continued, and FIFA fined Sheikh Fahed 25,000 Swiss francs, now the equivalent of \$18,940, despite his apology and submission that his gestures were misinterpreted.

History has kindly revised the episode. Obituaries this week recorded that Sheikh Fahed "went to the touchline not to call his players off the field, as was widely but inaccurately reported, but to tell his captain to get on with the game."

The gestures, the explanations, and the call within eight years to the executive body of FIFA is testimony to Sheikh Fahed's emotional and financial commitment to soccer.

HE WAS, in sporting terms, a survivor. Six years ago, when Kuwait lost to China in the Asian Cup, the Kuwaiti players fought, squabbled and manhandled journalists. The next year, Kuwait's football federation—all except its president, the sheikh—was disbanded after the social affairs minister accused it of "improprieties" of \$4.5 million in state funds, including the embezzlement of more than a quarter of a million dollars intended for coaching.

Sheikh Fahed, by then forging a reputation as a broker among nations, became president of the Olympic Council of Asia, and managed to keep the Asian Games in Beijing next month despite last year's student massacres.

But if there were questions about Kuwait soccer, Iraq has managed far worse. At the 1986 World Cup it had three players suspended, one

indefinitely, for insulting and spitting at a referee. Iraq was also, last year, barred from all youth tournaments for two years after falsifying the birth date of a player at the world youth championships in Saudi Arabia.

Finally, prophetically, Iraq, the 1988 Gulf champion, summarily withdrew from a competition in Kuwait this March. No doubt Sheikh Fahed was attempting to restore relationships, but it is too late now for him, and hundreds of slain Kuwaitis, to wish that Iraq had never come to their homeland.

ATTRITION off the field, and on it. One month after the violent World Cup final in Rome, the Mexican referee, 39-year-old gynecologist Edgardo Codesal Mendez, has retired.

Reviled by Argentines, two of whom he sent off for dirty play and against whom he called a dubious but conclusive penalty, Codesal said since endured the spite and accusations of everyone from Argentina's president, Carlos Saul Menem, to Diego Maradona.

I saw that saddened referee depart from the airport in Rome, a proud, professional man whose great day had been soured. I don't doubt that he waited, as many of us did, for FIFA to discipline Maradona for calling Codesal a mafioso, or the other Argentine players who had to be prevented by security men from assaulting the referee after the final whistle.

But no. FIFA's secretary-general, Joseph Blatter, having personally castigated five referees during the tournament, so severely that one, Luigi Agnolin, has quit, now writes that 50 of the 52 games lived up laudably to FIFA's "fair play" ideals.

Codesal said he was retiring because a man should finish at the top, not wait to be asked to go. Given his previous excellence, and the fact that he was granted the showpiece game ahead of men eight years his senior, he might, had he shared FIFA's conviction of the goodwill of players in 1990, have come back for more.

The truth is that there was some enforced good behavior, and some sportsmanship. There was also, in the beginning, cause for authority to congratulate itself. But too much of the spirit of enjoyment was drained from football, and too little official backing was given to the referees, so in the end make decent men feel wanted.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
East Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	42	42	.500
Toronto	37	52	.414
Baltimore	33	54	.378
Detroit	29	58	.333
Chicago	28	59	.322
Minnesota	24	63	.279
New York	23	64	.264
West Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Oakland	41	43	.488
Chicago	40	44	.476
Seattle	37	51	.420
San Francisco	32	56	.364
Los Angeles	29	59	.330
San Diego	28	60	.317
California	27	61	.308
Kansas City	26	62	.294
Minnesota	25	63	.287
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
East Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Pittsburgh	42	42	.500
New York	41	43	.488
Montreal	37	52	.414
Philadelphia	33	54	.378
Chicago	32	55	.366
St. Louis	29	58	.333
San Francisco	28	59	.322
Los Angeles	27	60	.314
San Diego	26	61	.305
California	25	62	.296
Arizona	24	63	.279
Colorado	23	64	.264
San Francisco	22	65	.253
Los Angeles	21	66	.242
San Diego	20	67	.232
California	19	68	.221
Arizona	18	69	.210
Colorado	17	70	.199
San Francisco	16	71	.188
Los Angeles	15	72	.177
San Diego	14	73	.166
California	13	74	.155
Arizona	12	75	.144
Colorado	11	76	.133
San Francisco	10	77	.122
Los Angeles	9	78	.111
San Diego	8	79	.100
California	7	80	.089
Arizona	6	81	.078
Colorado	5	82	.067
San Francisco	4	83	.056
Los Angeles	3	84	.045
San Diego	2	85	.034
California	1	86	.023
Arizona	0	87	.012
Colorado	0	88	.000

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	10	0	1.000
New York	9	0	.900
San Francisco	8	0	.800
Los Angeles	7	0	.700
San Diego	6	0	.600
California	5	0	.500
Arizona	4	0	.400
Colorado	3	0	.300
San Francisco	2	0	.200
Los Angeles	1	0	.100
San Diego	0	0	.000
California	0	0	.000
Arizona	0	0	.000
Colorado	0	0	.000
San Francisco	0	0	.000
Los Angeles	0	0	.000
San Diego	0	0	.000
California	0	0	.000
Arizona	0	0	.000
Colorado	0	0	.000
San Francisco	0	0	.000
Los Angeles	0	0	.000
San Diego	0	0	.000
California	0	0	.000
Arizona	0	0	.000
Colorado	0	0	.000
San Francisco	0	0	.000
Los Angeles	0	0	.000
San Diego	0	0	.000
California	0	0	.000
Arizona	0	0	.000
Colorado	0	0	.000
San Francisco	0	0	.000
Los Angeles	0	0	.000
San Diego	0	0	.000
California	0	0	.000
Arizona	0	0	.000
Colorado	0	0	.000
San Francisco	0	0	.000
Los Angeles	0	0	.000
San Diego	0	0	.000
California	0	0	.000
Arizona	0	0	.000
Colorado	0	0	.000
San Francisco	0	0	.000
Los Angeles	0	0	.000
San Diego	0	0	.000
California	0	0	.000
Arizona	0	0	.000

